SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1834.

Yours, &c.

For the Boston Recorder

MEANNESS OF SPIRIT.

An extract from the quarterly report of a mission-ary in one of the feeble churches of New England

quest that it may be corrected. Whether he be individual alluded to by the Missionary or not,-

and we have but his opinion for it—we are perfect-ly willing that his own statement should have as wide a circulation, as the averments in the "ex-

He states that in the building of the Meetinghouse

ought and paid for two pews.
That the first year of the ministry of the present

incumbent, he paid towards his salary more than twice as much in proportion to the leading men of the society, as he and they used to pay, when they belonged to another religious society. That his reason for diminishing the amount of another year's

more and some not so much as they have paid to the society from which they separated, while he paid

He candidly admits, that he knows not as the state

ment referred to, was designed to be a misrepresentation of facts, that it probably was made on misin

formation, but nevertheless, that it is untrue and

Sabbath Schools.

PUNCTUAL ATTENDANCE.

The punctual attendance of Sabbath School pu-ils is most effectually secured by the punctuality of

the Superintendents and Teachers. It is vain for

hose who instruct the young in any form, at set rours, to complain of a want of punctuality in their scholars, while they fail in this duty themselves. Salzman insists that when a teacher finds his pupils

guilty of failts, be should first look for their cause in himself. There is no doubt that he will much of-tener find them there, than he is willing to believe till he has made the trial. From a recent account of the Mount Vernon School in Boston we find that the method adopted

ever he may be doing, -however important-when

guilty of faults, be should first look for their ca

For the Boston Recorder

ething else, he lays it aside,

In this preference, my own ex-

stranger who happens to be present, you may ex-pect your pupils to be tardy. You ought not to expect

any thing else of them. Great credit is due them on the score of patience if they come at all.

There are several other means for securing the

nunctual attendance of pupils, to which I may refer when I come to speak of the duties of parents and

PRAYER FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

For the Boston Recorder

Superintendents and pastors, and of the and management of Libraries:

ute too late

A. XIX-No. 6.

## RELIGIOUS.

BROTHER, -Though the Con be overlooked.

of me, that so many months have pas his own health and life, or the com-

the importance of bility of its being was. B

.

Home Missions.

TTERS FROM THE AGENT.

ELIGIOUS.

The Missions.

The Missions.

The Mater Acent.

Brayers. Jan. 184.

Though the communities plant the branches, Though the maxiber make his secape, while he has a flee form. The prosperity, he greatly rejoiced. Many men in any other specific mode than with a most secal for the same steer make his secape, while he has trength enough remaining to doi:—or he must consume to any society to the down and die in his nest. But when the bard manulty, and bind it to the great many shelf or secal form the lands of the removal.

The manultage ace the down and die in his nest. But when the barden of the mass there make his secape, while he has trength enough remaining to doi:—or he must consume to any society the doubtless expect him to alies to arrest the authon of the same workship the title, yet, his in any other specific mode than be seen to the down and die in his nest. But when the both of the same plee-what shall be do? I will fell you what one man hardone-mand that he do? I will fell you what one man hardone-mand that the great for the manulty, and bind it to the great white fine the first of the same workship the same of the same workship to the conversion of the same workship to the time of the same workship to the same workship to the same workship to the content of the same workship to the workship to the workship to the workship to the works with the same workship to the im lies to arrest the attention of the developed or strengthened, that oth- that they could not raise more than \$230, or \$240. He proposed to them, that they should raise \$300 among themselves, and for that sum, pledged himequipication made to self to remain with them, and receive no aid from But the multifarious duties of a the Home Missionary Treasury. At length they

to satisfy any mind that leisure for This minister lives on \$300, for he has no other nd then, what man with a dependant not an old man who has worn down his strength in and to provide for them in health the service of other congregations, nor a weak man s, in life and in death! But it may be who could not find a better parish --- nor a vain man ed whether any man can long retain who will be gratified by a notice like this (should it filence as an Agent, who does not ei- perchance ever meet his eye)-but a man whose haps the existence of his family on the to be covered by all the gold and silver of the South jarand venerated names of Worcester, and Cornelius, be conned over in con- day, be many, and resplendant as the sun. is remark-and further comment will

And the only inference I wish to that when the systematic liberality public shall allow Agencies to be th, there will be a great saving of valuchurch, as well as a great saving of

ed at home and in the vicinity. on of one or two Sabbaths when defeated by the storm or the snowtted to address two or three conbe farnished gratuitously in labor, more than double the amount furnished by any other member of the cretired official duties. It was a gracure you to be allowed the privilege to the the desired by any other member of the section of the cretired official duties. It was a gracure you to be allowed the privilege are you, to be allowed the privilege Sabbath with my own beloved flock, ne relieving a much respected and afague of a small portion of his bureet is home! How firm and vet that binds the Pastor to his flock! Ma-New England has superior charms in subscription, was not that he was "not treated with ranger to this; but the heart that has sufficient attention," but that others did not pay their just proportion, agreeably to the principle on which they first started, many of them, paying no thetic joy or sorrow for more than with 800 souls-generous and affecver beauty in the very roughness soil and find attractions in the simand unpolished style of conversation at every turn-and feel the worth of al but unpolished gem, that each individin his bosom. I have often wondered at deeply wounding to his feelings. with which this most solemn of all earth ins is formed and dissolved. It seems not that it is so) in many cases, a monern. In others, a matter of conveothers still, a stepping stone to higher and where formed on principles like these

not hold long-for more money will tion can be attained, at some other npass-and thither flies the disconleaving a thousand hearts behind him, burn with indignation-and another had called him away, to swell with xultation, or sink in disappointment This subject however, is too large, elicate to be handled here. It is were fully discussed by those who

d the welfare of the churches. ne welfare of the churches, certain however—few are the passissed, through their own or their passissed pass is certain however-few are the pasoffection, that are not twice, or thrice dishabits of tardy pupils it was in a similar manner. I have elways regarded this as the sine qua non to punctuality of attendance. Where the case required it, ins prevailing on this subject. And a e feeble churches of New England have t to the verge of annihilation, by means is certain,-the disaffection of churchrather than run the risk of being one in rather than run the risk of being one minute too late; after ministers, more frequently has a ation than is commonly supposed.—Let a to his people, for example, what the late of Lee, was to his—and there are few ions, of fifty families, that would let him would hedge up his way with their souls is too, so that he could never pass over the souls of the could never pass over the shoot in good season, to one who was someward for the souls are the school in good season, to one who was someward the school in good season. Gabriel were sent to help him. Pardon times too late, though in other respects possessing n not to censure. But I wish to provoke

and zeal. I know not another subject

eply the character of the Christian

high qualifications. perience leads me to concur.

Whatever secures the interest of pupils, secures also their punctuality. But most important of all is an evident interest on the part of the teacher. They discussion. It would be strange, if the rveyed the desolations of Zion for ery variety of aspect, should not disnk it has discerned, some of the causes can rely on a teacher who is always present at the time. But, Where is Mr. T? and Why don't he ated to produce results over which an come? are questions which cannot long be asked in Sabbath Schools, without disgusting the pupils. Al-most every thing which, in the two former numbers, and Christians in New England weep. lose causes always be concealed? aults -- grievous faults in our churches I have insisted upon as important in conducting the schools, leads to punctual attendance. But if noth e is a Diotrephes, -in another, an Alexschools, leads to punctual attendance. But it noth-ing is done but to recite the words of a lesson, hear a long and unintelligible prayer, and perhaps a learned address from the Superintendent or some -in a third a Demas, --in a

eneus and Philetus---in a fifth---but enumeration?\_there are individuals fuence and loving to exert it-who have he imperfections of their pastors, but no e them; -ears to hear their complaints to relieve them:-passions that can be indignation by trifles-but not grace scover the lustre of their pastor's piety, equalied an angel's. The pastors of der the dominant influence of such men, claim on the public stock of compasif they be "wise as serpents and harmthey be "wise as serpents and harm-res"—"diligent in business, fervent in ag the Lord," they shall find a mouth and private Christians must become more holy in heart;

of Christians, and decline only when they begin to grow remiss and self-sarisfied? Cannot the success

grow remiss and self-sansfied? Cannot the success of foreign missions be traced directly to the establishment and maintenance of the monthly concert for prayer?

It is often asked, why are there not more, many more conversions among the hundreds of children in the Sunday Schools of this city? Are they not But the multifarious duties of a cylike this need to be considered to satisfy any mind that leisure for satisfy any mind that leisure for make the effort—it was successful. This minister lives on \$300, for he has no other needed to be had in great pecially when health fails, and under the pressure of excitement then, what man with a dependant and to provide for them in health in life and in death! But it may be d whether any man can long retain lence as an Agent, who does not eigence as an Agent and the effection of them on the and the educate and the effection of them on the a lence as an Agent, who does not eight a with health and life, or the compact which is heart—and his heart too large in the existence of his family on the dom to the duttes assigned him.

American mines. May the jewels that shall adorn—let them see that pastors and professers do feel an his crown and yours, my brother, in the last great interest in their salvation? Are not all our hopes depending on the salvation of the rising race? -O what strong and constant prayer should ascend for our Salbath School children!—A fast is proposed in last week's Recorder. Will not Teachers.—Parents, and Christians generally,—ask, Have I prayed for our Sabbath Schools, with the spirit alluded to in for our Saboath Schools, with the spirit animed to in this paper? If not, have I not need of a fast for Sunday Schools to humble myself for my neglect, to confess my sins, obtain forgiveness, and com-mence a new course? I put it to every Christian's conscience, Have you done your duty to Sunday under this heading, was given in the Recorder of January 11th. A gentleman who considers himself injured by that statement, has called on us with a request that it may be corrected. Whether he be

Chools:

I hope the proposed fast will be extensively re-tarded in this city, and that the teachers of the chools will request their respective pastors to en-, and render it interesting and beneficial gage in it, and render it interesting and beneficial; and God, I doubt not, will smile on the schools, the city and land. For he regards the children of his people with peculiar affection. "I am the God of thy fathers," said he, to encourage Moses;—and the children are blessed for the father's sake. W. B. H.

# Obituary.

For the Boston Recorder

DEA. SETH CHAPIN.

Died at Mendon, Nov. 15, 1838, Dea. Seth Cha-pin, an officer in the Revolution, in the 88th year of his age. Dea. Chapin was of the third generation, in descent from Joshua Chapin, Esq. one of the first settlers of Mendon, who contracted with the Indi-ans for the town—the oldest town in Worcester, Co. xcepting Lancaster, and wrote the deed which is till extant. That ancestor, with two of his brothexcepting Lancaster, and wrote the deal waters still extant. That ancestor, with two of his brothers, Gershom and John, emigrated from Lancashire, England; and, it is believed, no others of the name have ever settled in this country. Of these, John, he younger brother, not being pleased with his pros-

the younger prother, not being pleased with his pros-pects, soon reembarked to return, and was lost at sea. Gershom, not satisfied with the good soil of Mendon, sought a better country; and, in his enter-prise, with the Indians for guides, penetrated through the wilderness to Springfield; and, after surveying the region, located himself at Chickapee; where his posterity have held very extensive possessions, down to the present day. The descendants of this brother are very numerous; comprising those of the name settled in all that region, in Conn., and especially in the Western part of N. Y. and in Ohio. From him are descended, it is believed, all the ministers of the Gospel of this name, in the U. S. excepting Dr. Chapin, President of Columbia College, and a son of the deceased in Middle Granville. The descendants of Joshua, the elder brother, have been less numerous than those of Gershom; and, while Chickapees still embrane. less numerous than those of Gershom; and, while Chickapees still embraces so many of the descendants of the latter, Mendon now embraces but one cognomi-nal descendant of the former brother. Thus, as it early settlers of the land, the providences of God

School in Boston we find that the method anopose, for securing punctuality to exercises, duties, or recesses, is precisely what I have recommended to Sabbath Schools. The teacher himself first yields abadience to his own rules. Whatresent them in contrast.

Dea. Chapin, the subject of this brief memoir, was born in Mendon on the 31st day of March, O. S. 1746, and at his death, was the oldest man in the He was blessed with an uncommonly good constitution; and living temperately, and very reg-ularly in his habits, he enjoyed an uncommon de-gree of good health through life. He sought the Lord God of his pious fathers, while he might be

> Lexington, he stopped not to confer with flesh and Lexington, he stopped not to confer with flesh and blood; but marched from the field of agriculture to the post of danger. In defence of his injured country's rights, he endured hardships and was in perils often; particularly on Long Island, where he held a comparing under Gen. Sullivan; and where, in sion under Gen. Sullivan; and where, in he labor and fatigue of that memorable retreat, he orobably laid a foundation for the disease, which, ther contending with an excellent constitution for more than half a century, at length gained advanover the infirmities of age, and suddenly tage over the infirmities of

In the service of his native town he was very ac-ive; sustaining important offices of trust, and filling ome of them for more than twenty years, in unin-

As an officer in the Revolution, he was entitled to t pension, under the late act of Congress. But al-though he was by no means in affluent circumstan-ces; and although he was a great sufferer, as a paymaster in the army, in consequence of a depreciation of paper currency, he modestly declined making any application for his pension. Yet, he rejoiced to see many of his fellow soldiers receive the deht of jus-tice and of gratitude due from their country, and readily aided some of them, in obtaining the deserv-

In the church, Dea. Chapin experienced great trials and visissitudes. From the year 1904 to 1935, the first church in that place gradually and greatly declined, in faith and practice, as well as in numbers. In the last named year, that ancient flock of Christ, gathered by one of the pious and distinguished Emperature of the property of rivate Christians must become more holy in heart; must pray much more, and become far more holy in heart; must pray much more, and become far more humble and self-denying, than now. Does the present charge and self-denying the self-denying than now. Does the present charge and self-denying the the set that the set must self-denying the sin untiled, in faith and practice, as delined, in faith and practice, as delined, in faith and prestice that the lie hards and self-denying the the united self-denying than now. Does the present charge in the lie had self-denying the the united self-denying the the lie had self-denying the present charge and fourishing consisted of only brider; when a new church with

of his death. The disease which terminated his life was found, on a post mortem examination, to be seated in the heart; the symptoms of which, although it probably existed more than fifty years, had been but occasionally and slightly manifested, until within a few years post. On the 14th of Nov. he retired to rest, in usual health; was seized with great distress at one o'clock in the morning and died at six, in the full possession of his reason and died at six, in the full possession of his reason and died at six, in the full possession of his reason and in the triumph of faith, submission and patience. It appeared also, that another disease had commenced; which, had his life been prolonged, must have subjected him to very great and protracted suffering. But, from that evil to come he was mercifully taken. Thus, while he carried about him, for so many years, a disease, which was destined to terminate his life;

d, in sickness, for a single day, in his life.

As a parent, Dea. C. was greatly and deservedly beloved; and most of all for his faithfulness So en beloved; and most of all for his fathhulness. So en-deared was he to his children and graudchildren, that they have no less reason to mourn the loss of him, than to be thankful for his continuance with them, to so pro-tracted an age. In the sudden affliction, which they suffer in his death, there is a redeeming consideration in the circumstances, that his final conflict was short and that, had he been spared to them much longer as they carnestly desired, it must have been at his expense of great suffering and their pain of acute sympathy. God seems to have spared him just so long as he could be useful and enjoy life; and the he gently gathered him to the sepulchre of his fa-

Although he was spared but five years, as a mer her of the little church, which he was active in forming, and of which he might be said to be in a torming, and of which he might be said to be in a sense the father; yet he lived long enough to see erected a neat house of worship, a pastor settled and the church and congregation greatly enlarged. Thus, in the deceased, the prayer of good old Sime-on was answered; Lord, now lettest now thy servant depart in peace, according to the word; for mine tuary; on which occasion a sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Perry, from Isa. 35: 1; after which, the church and congregation followed his re-mains down to the grave. Blessed are the dead that

tors and churches from evangelical truth, other of the Lord, in the land of the living. But he waited patiently on the Lord; he was of good courage, them which say they are apostles and are not, and had found them liars; and had borne, and had had patience, and for the name sake of Christ had labored and had not fainted—and at length God made him glad according to the days wherein he had afficted hun, and the years wherein he had seen evil.

For the Boston Recorder AN UNBELIEVER. respects the number of the descendents of those two A case proposed for the consideration of Dr. Channing and his party.

I know a man who has all his days been engaged in the most untiring labor, for relieving the distres-Struggling for most of the time ses of his relians. Strugging for most of the time with powerty, he has had few equals in conferring substantial benefits. He has found his reward, per-haps, in a return, of gratitude, and in hearing his deeds spoken of with deserved praise? Just the re-verse. He has continually met with ungrateful rend that from Christians, some of them too found-early made a profession of religion; and, at the age of thirty-two, was elected Deacon in the first church in Mendon. In the discharge of the duties of a Christian, as well as those of an officer in the Church, especially in the observance of the ordinances of the Gospel, he was remarkably punctual and persevering; and in these important respects, as well as in others, he is wholly followed the Lord God."

He was also a patriot and a soldier. In those times of our country, which "tried men's souls," the deceased warmly espoused the cause which he lived to see so prolific in advancing a small people to a great and powerful nation; the three millions, who then dared to be freemen, increased to more than thirteen millions! At the first note of alarm at Lexington, he stopped not to confer with flesh and Lexington, he stopped not to confer with flesh and Lexington, he stopped not to confer with flesh and Lexington, he stopped not to confer with flesh and Lexington, he stopped not to confer with flesh and the world, might burn with blushes every Christian to the world, might burn with blushes every Christian to the world, might burn with blushes every Christian to the world, might burn with blushes every Christian to the world, might burn with blushes every Christian to the world, might burn with blushes every Christian to the world, might burn with blushes every Christian to the world, might burn with blushes every Christian to the world, might burn with blushes every Christian to the world, might burn with blushes every Christian to the world, might burn with blushes every Christian to the world, might burn with blushes every Christian to the world, might burn with blushes every Christian to the world, might burn with blushes every Christian to the world, might burn with blushes every Christian to the world, might burn with blushes every Christian to the world, might burn with blushes every Christian to the world, might burn with blushes every Christian to the world, might burn with blushes every Christian th but a small part of their debt is felt, they seem to re-pay it by their gratitude. Let the debt be seen in its fulness, their gratitude turns to downright enmity. When the commandment comes (in all its clearness) sin revives, and they die. What seemed to inspire spiritual life, is found to be unto death. (Rom 7:9,

10. 8: 7.)
I need not say, that such a man must be possessed of superior mental abilities. With very slender opportunities of school education, he has been an acute server of men and things. I know of no man anserver of men and finings. I know of no man, from whom I have derived so much valuable information. If I have ever furnished you, Mr. Editor, with any thoughts worthy of publication, I can truly say, that for the first germ of them I am more inebted to him, than to any other mortal. How true s it, that the profoundest remarks made by an illite-rate man in plain language pass for nothing with a rast majority of mankind, till a man of more literature but perhaps not half his genius, presents then to the world invested with a little of the pagade of earning! I have often been struck with this reark, when amplifying this man's remarks, and ressing them in more learned language. I have gained from men of acknowledged discernment an undeserved commendation for ingenuity. That such man's talents should not be more generally appreated by his neighbors, might furnish against them

plausible charge of being bardly in advance of Galileo or Columbus. w in the decline of a long life of hardships And now in the decline of a long life of hardships nd rebuffs, the man is at a great remove from mis-nthropy. He is still cheerful, social, friendly; reaa good office to any of whatever name or

sect. But—he is not a believer in Christianity!
And now I would fain know of Dr. Channing and
his party, what arguments should be presented to
such a man, to make him a Christian. I well see
how he would repel at once all the arguments in the
Discourse on the Evidences of Christianity. He
might seize on the first admission and say: I have

" Into such a state of turpitude is man fallen, that he would sear any weight rather than that of obligation. Men will achow ledge until obligations, but return wonderful malice for you are innocent of it; or at least not very guilty, in some feeble society with a salary insufficient to such as see extraordinary."—Cotton Mather's Essays is Do I twill bring some very planeible arguments. It will enable him to refund; and in such a case his not great.

itude and self-devotion. He would reply, Tell me not of these qualities in a Max who gravely told his disciples that his Father (meaning God) was greater than he: who denied all participation in his favor, but upon condition of love to him so strong that the lawful love of nearest friends in comparison might be called hatred; small room left here for loving God supremely! Tell me not of the fortitude and self-devotion of a man, who met death with such agonizing fears, such blood-like sweat, such unphilosophical dread of an hour's rough passage to the glory of which he had just discoursed so seraphiglory of which he had just discoursed so seraphi

His objection to Christianity from its fruits, that His objection to Christianity from its fruits, that the world has been little better from its influence, you refute by saying, almost all Christians have corrupted their religion most grievously. Only a small party, that is, we Unitarians, hold it in any thing like its original purity. The zeal of all others is a furious flame of fanaticism. "Fanatical sects may, for a time, spread an intolerant excitement through a community, and impose silence on the objections of the skewices! But fanaticism is the pridemic of a of the skeptical. But fanaticism is the epidemic eason; it wastes itself by its it wastes itself by its own violence." He season; it wastes itself by its own violence." He would reply, on the contrary, I see the fanatical sects most even and persevering in sustaining what they believe the interests of truth and piety. For instance, they have sustained Foreign Missions, 20, 50, 40 years, with still increasing vigor. But when the rational Christians, some 7 or 8 years ago seemed really about engaging in a Foreign Mission, it all orded in various

vious. I could easily show, were it not too long, vious. I could easily show, were it not too long, how he would reply to the other arguments of the Discourses. But I hope I have sufficiently showed, that, if he is not reasonably fortified against these arguments, he has plausibility enough on his side, to sustain him in his prejudices.

Will you say, it is not of much consequence, whether so worthy a man becomes a Christian or

not? You have his on the very reason why I ampeculiarly desirous that he should become a Christian. I am unwilling that infidetity should wear so bright an ornament. I fear, that scores will by his die in the Lord.

In the life and conduct of Dea. Chapin, during twenty-seven years of trials in the church, of a nature peculiar to the present day of the departure of the departure of the present day of the departure of the d example be encouraged in infidelity, and its consequent moral degradation, for one who will copy his useful life, and regular habits. Now, as I have given no fancy sketch, but a soher reality, as I am earnestly desirous of knowing how Christianity should be presented to such a man, in a manner calculated to with the assent of his understanding and his heart, I would be much obliged to any one, Unitari-rian or Trinitarian, who would give the desired P. S. I see, that the editors of the Christian Reg-

> we high.
>
> piece. Such criticisms hardly require a plan assertice. I had supposed that, however strong an assertion a writer might make, any qualification immediately added, was equally to be considered; for instance, Paul's assertion that he had baptized none stance, Paul's assertion that he had baptized none beautiful assertion that he had baptized none stance. stance, Faul's assertion that he had baptized none of the Corinthians, except, &c. But if I have really expressed myself unguardedly, I wish to make all due concessions; and will just add a little fuller expression of my meaning. I have known many instances of infidels embracing the orthodox faith, and it at the hazard of reputation, by a marked reform of old vices, and by sacrificing liberally their worldly wealth, for the sake of the religion they have embraced. I have been for years conversant with Unitarians, their preaching, their conversation, their writings. If such conversions are common with them, I wonder that I recollect no instance related. But we are told the conversions are not reported, to avoid ostentation or boasting. (Something like this,—I have not the Register at hand.) It is somewhat unfortunate for this assertion that Mr. Whit--1 have not the Register at hand.) It is some-unfortunate for this assertion that Mr. Whit-

ciently guarded to stand by users.

sider his language as too vituperative to pass Christian lips. Thousands may be made to mistake a plain unfolding of truths for rancorous invective. A ertain friend's reply to a certain review of a cerexemplifying the latter part of this rule

#### MAN-WORSHIP.

We need not use many words in describing this

Whole No. 944.

prayerless concerning it towards God. Where this fault exists before a revival, it is sufficient reason why the Holy Spirit should be with-held. Should he come, when your hopes are more fixed on the presence of a man, than on his pres-

ence?

When it comes during a revival, it is a sufficient reason why the Holy Spirit should withdraw. Should be continue where he is undervalued, and where some "revival preacher" is more ho

Where this fault mingles with a revival without Where this fault mingles with a revival without stopping it at once, the converts will inevitably be, in exact proportion to its prevalence, converts to the men and to the follies and faults of the men, who are worshipped. Worship always makes the worshipper more like the objectof his worship. Simultaneous protracted meetings have been proposed. The Western Recorder thinks well of them, because a great part of them must be carried on without the presence of any distinguished "carried on without the presence of any distinguished "carried".

without the presence of any distinguished ' revival preacher," and of course, those present will have no body but God to trust in. The Editor thinks that protracted meetings have been less successful of late, because the churches have formed a habit of trusting in certain men, to give them success. The Recorder is published at Utica, N. Y.

With these views, when we copy accounts of re-vivals from other papers, in which the names of "the honored instruments of the work" are paraded for our admiration, or for our information, so that, if we would have a revival, we may know who to apply to, besides the Holy Spirit,—we commonly strike them out. And if revivals shall prevail durstrike them out. And if revivals shall prevail dur-ing the present year, we hope those who send us accounts of them, will not call upon us, either di-rectly or indirectly, to ascribe the praise to any but the "Father of lights, from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift." [Vermont Chronicle.

In all his domestic habits, he observed great exconstantly rose with or before the sun at all seasons; and when the weather permitted, was frequently on horseback before breakfast. He required his meals to be served with great punctual morning immediately before breakfast, when he read to them a chapter in the Bible, and concluded with prayer. At the close of the evening presence of company neither postponed nor suspended the family worship.

Being one day told that some of his friends had

inquired how it was possible for him to occupy his mind at Bedford; he replied, with a smile, 'I have a long life to look back upon, and an eternity to look forward to.'—Jay's Life.

ster are sore displeased at a sentence in my com-nunication published in your second number. "Per-taps such a work would let us into the secret, why sorwithstanding what is said of the adaptation of our many inventions. This is an ultimate fact to ed and had not fainted—and at length God made him glad according to the days wherein he had afficted hum, and the years wherein he had seen evil.

Are any who read this imperfect tribute of respect to the deceased, exposed to like trials in the church; is quoted and commented on, as if no qualification were salded. The qualification is indeed admitted, but spoken of as something admitted afterwarais,—we might suppose, in quite a subsequent part of the there is such a thing as gravitation .- Crybbace on Moral Freedom

### Intelligence.

For the Boston Recorder

REV. DR. COGSWELL'S ADDRESS. The Address was delivered at the Anniversary of

the Western Agency of the Presbyterian Education Society at Cincinnati the last autumn, and is here published as containing a concise and accurate account of the principles, operations and effects of the American Education Society.

The following is the Rev. Dr. Cogswell's Address

at the Anniversary Meeting: I wish, Mr. President, that this report m printed and circulated throughout this great Valley, that the truths and facts it contains, may be known this,—I have not the Register at hand.) It is somewhat unfortunate for this assertion that Mr. Whitman was just about the time requesting for his Unitarian "accurate and well attested accounts of the conversion of unbelievers." Without heing obnovious to the charge of obtruding his religion on public notice, I think the converted infidel, as every sincere penitent, will desire to make his change of mind as well known as was his former evil course. So thought Paul of his own case.

N. B. A very convenient rule for theological disputants. When touched to the quick by the substantial justness of an opponent's remarks, take in high didgeon some sentence or half sentence, not sufficiently guarded to stand by itself. Or, affect to consider his language as too vituperative to pass Christian lips. Thousands may be made to mistake a plain unfolding of truths for rancorous invective. A

that period to the present. It has attracted the at-tention and received the approbation, prayers and contributions of a large portion of the religious pub-lic, and in this respect has far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its founders. By its character and efforts it has commended itself to the unacter and efforts it has commended user to the un-derstraiding and heart of the patriot, the philanthropist and the Christian. Here permit me briefly to state to this assembly the course pursued by the Society, in training young men for the gospel ministry. That a person may receive the patronage of this institution, more of the following indications.

1. When, in reading or hearing accounts of revivals, you think more of the excellencies of some prominent preacher where they occur, than you do of the grace of God, and the power of his Spirit.

2. When you are disposed to env? places where uch preachers are laboring, and murmur because fod has not given you such a preacher.

3. When you think that, if you could be a preacher.

4. This must be signed be a professor of religion in some evangelical communion at least six months, and have studied the languages, also, six, or at least three months. This requisition is made as a test of religious character, and of talent and scholarship. When application is made for admission as a beneficiary, it is accompanied with a certificate of the native talents, religious character, real indigence and good promise of the individual making the same decrease.

This must be signed be to the patronage of this institution, he must have been a professor of religion in some evangelical communion at least six months, and have studied the languages, also, six, or at least three months. This requisition is made as a test of religious character, and of talent and scholarship. When application is made for admission as a beneficiary, it is accompanied with a certificate of the native talents, religious character, real indigence and good promise of the individual making the same professor of religion in some evangelical communion at least six months, and have studied the languages, also, six, or at least three must have been a professor of religion in some evangelical communion at least six months, and have studied the languages, also, six, or at least three must have been a professor of religion in some evangelical communion at least six months, and have studied the languages, also, six, or at least three must have been a professor of religion in some evangelical communion at least six months, and have studied the languages, also, six, or at least three must have been a professor of religion in some ev such preachers are innormly and number occase God has not given you such a preacher.

3. When you think that, if you could have such a "revival preacher" among you, you should have a revival preacher "among you, you should have a revival too; and especially when, instead of going about your duty, in humble and prayerful reliance presents of receive the patronage of the Society, he is about your duty, in humble and prayerful remarks on God, you think of sending for such a preacher to come and wake you up. The Holy Spirit, would you but apply to him, would wake you much more certainly, speedily, and effectually.

4. When you are inclined to say, as a reason with the control of the comparison of the control of the co 4. When you are inclined to say, as a reason why you have no revival, or why it is no more powerful, that your minister, though he is a good man, and preaches the truth, and lives according to it, is not a "revival preacher." The true reason is, that you and your brethren do not honor and rely upon the Holy Spirit as you ought.

5. When you think that he revival will continue because such or such a preacher will stay with you longer, or that it will stop because he is going away. Its continuance depends, not on the presence of sinful mortal, but on the presence of the Holy Spirit. If you are guilty of this sin, your wicked heart will certainly try to cheat you into the belief that you are inclined to say, as a reason is called ucation, and also giving a full account of his receipts and expenditures. The presiding officer of the institution at which he is, certifies that the account is correct and that the individual sustains the requisite character. Another appropriation is then made. Such a process of return and appropriation takes place once a quarter, so long as the young man is connected with the Society. A note is taken for the montry loaned, without interest, till a certain period after the beneficiary enters the ministry, giving him sufficient time to earn the money and liquidate the debt. This he is expected to do, unless he should engage in foreign or home missions, or settle to some feeble society with a salary insufficient to

is well in the south as in the north. It insti-to inquiry respecting denominational Shibbb-but only respecting the grand essentials of the gespel. Its characteristic features resemble those of the Bible Society, Tract Society, and Subbath School Society. It overlooks minor differences of opinion, and represents the body of Christ as a seamless garment. Now, Sir, if the mode of education is the same, a similarity of views, feelings and affections in the ministry, will be produced. This sircularities will be greater to recover preferance will serve to remove period differences. affections in the ministry, will be produced. This circumstance will serve to remove sectional differences, and jealousies. Thus the Society is a bond of union and fellowship between the different evangelical denominations of Christians, and also between the different parts of the Christian community. And it is not only happy in its immediate effects, but it is calculated to look down through the vista of time to the day of milloguial edger. the day of millennial glory.

This Society, Mr. President, is also well adapted to promote the best interests of the church, as it will raise up a talented, learned and devotedly pious ministry. Its rules are such, that it cannot assist

any who do not possess respectable native talents, good scholarship, and hopeful picty. Of these a certificate is required at the time of admission and every three wionths afterwards. The young man gives a pledge at the outset, that he will go through a thorough preparatory course of education, that is, if he is in the first stage, he will take a regular collegiate and theological course, or if he is in the sec-ond stage, he will regularly close his collegiate stu-dies, and pursue the usual course of studies in divini-ity, or if he is attending to his theological pursuits, he will regularly attend to them for three years. Thus the Society is calculated to elevate the standard of ministerial education; to raise up men acquainted with the use of language, versed in the laws of the human mind and God's government, ac-curate reasoners, and sound theologians. It is very important that the ministers of Jesus should sustain this character, for a cause is usually associated with its advocates. This is peculiarly the case with Christianity. It is true there may be graduated dunces; but such could not have received assistance from this Society. There may be advected men who have doubtful, or professedly no piety; but such could not have been admitted to the charities of this Institution. A thoroughly educated ministry is more needful for the feeble societies, in these western regions, than for the large and regular parishes cated ministers, Ser, let us have them in New England. They will do better there than they can in this great Valley, reaching from the Alleghamy to the Rocky Mountains, and from the North western lakes to the gulf of Mexico; where there is so much that is crude and Antichristian; and that must be opposed, not at the point of the bayonet, but at the point of "the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God!" It is never difficult to take a citized than of God." It is more difficult to take a citadel, than to maintain and defend one when in possession.— There are exceptions to these remarks in regard to an educated ministry. There are some valuable self-taught ministers. Of this description were John Newton, Thomas Scott, and Andrew Fuller, who were men of much theological learning. But such instances are rare.—A venerable father in the ministry once remarked to me: "I think too much is said in favor of an educated ministry. I believe that some men who have never been to college, may be useful ministers of Jesus Christ." I knew very well the reason of his feelings and remarks. He is It is more difficult to take a citadel, than well the reason of his feelings and remarks. He an excellent minister, but one of those, who are ted for their profession. I replied, "So do I believe that some men may be useful ministers of Jesus Christ without a public education; but they would be much more useful with one. be much more useful with one. Suppose that you are the first minister in the State without a thorough systematic education, with such you might perhaps have been the first minister in the United States and done vasily more for the cause of the Redeemer." Clergymen never regret that they have so much knowledge, but they frequently lament that they have so little. Knowledge is power, and the more a man possesses, if it be snactified, the better. And be it remembered, "there is no royal road to knowledge." It must be obtained by dint of effort. We ear much of the march of mind and of science in the present day. Be this so or not, I am sure, Sir, that there is not only a march, but a rush of feeling, especially in these Western States, and unless the great mass of secious is greated. ing, especially in these Western States, and unless the great mass of society is instructed, and their instruction is impregnated with religion, there will be a mighty whirlwind, which will like a besom of detruction, sweep away every thing that is fair and beautiful. This can be done only through the instrumentality of a learned and pious ministry. Such a ministry the Education Society is raising up, and in this way, it will greatly bless Zion, and do much to effect a marvellous transformation in the moral and religious character of the West.—Ou my way to this city as I passed along beside the Niagara river, I and religious character of the West.—On my way to this city, as I passed along beside the Niagara river, I saw upon Queenstown Heights, a marble monument to Sir Isaac Brock, to perpetuate his memory and the civil and military services he rendered to his country. Now, Sir, there should be cretted, what have the five or six hundred done? Tongue cannot express, imagination cannot contend to the country. The Society during the year ending May the country. early erected institutions of learning, and dedicated them to Christ and the Church. And hence, proba-bly there is more good moral power in New Eng-land, than among any equal number of people on the face of the globe.

This Society, moreover, is adapted to promote the This Society, moreover, is adapted to promote the interests of the church, as it will train up an order of ministers who possess the habits of industry and economy. An indolent and prodigal ministry is a curse to the church. If the time ever existed, when it was lawful for a minister of Jesus to live in luxury and do the work of the Lord in a cold and sluggish manner, or not to do it at all as he pleased, it gast manner, or not to the at an as we pleased, a surely does not exist in the nineteenth century, at the dawn of the millennium. The Romish religion may be maintained and extended by Jesuitical prac-tises; the Mohammedan religion may be propaga-ted by the sword; but pure Christianity can never be diffused in either of these ways. The ministers of Jesus, would they promote the cause of their Master, must labor, and toil, and practise self-deni-al. The Education Society is calculated to raise up men who will endure such services and priva-Its operations are salutary, as it inspires : mirit of independence by assisting young men to help apirit of independence, by assisting young men to help themselves; as it induces habits of frugality and industry, by farnishing to its henificiaries only a partial support—enough to keep them from despondency and excite them to activity—enough to carry them forward with their own exertions. This, too, is granted them in the way of parental loan, which is one of the noblest charities of the present age.

When the Society, Sir, commenced its operations it paid the expences of its beneficiaries. But it was soon-found, that this course would never answer; for the wills of the beneficiaries increased from year.

for the hills of the beneficiaries increased from year to year, "grew with their growth." This is what might have been expected from a consideration to year, "grew with their grown." In a la just what might have been expected from a consideration of the nature of the human mind. The next course adopted was to give the young men a certain um, as much only as was supposed to be absolutely would involve themselves in debt, perhaps nearly as much as they would have done if no assistance had been randered them. In this way one grand design of the institution was frustrated. Upon this, the Di ame discouraged, fearing that the Society rectors became discouraged, fearing that the Society would fail in the accomplishment of its object, as all other societies of a similar nature had done; and they addressed a circular to the Presidents of the different colleges, and a large number of laymen, accomplishment of the different colleges, and a large number of laymen, accomplishing the societies of a similar nature had done; and they addressed a circular to the Presidents of the different colleges, and a large number of laymen, accomplishing the societies of a similar nature had done; and they addressed a circular to the Presidents of the different colleges, and a large number of laymen, accomplishing the societies of a similar nature had done; and they addressed a circular to the Presidents of the different colleges, and a large number of laymen, accomplishing the societies of a similar nature had done; and these protracted remarks, Mr. President, by only saying, Let this extensive and increasing influence, it follows, that 89,600 are adequated in the solution, and giving to each 800 souls as influence, it follows, that 89,600 are adequated in the solution of the solutio

may be cancelled in whole or in part, as circumstances shall indicate to be duty. Pastoral supervision is also, to a greater or less degree, regularly exercised over the beneficiaries by the officers of the Society. Such is the course pursued by this Institution in training young men to preach the unsearchable rich-

Also, to a greater sed over the beneficiaries by the sed over the beneficiaries.

Now, I, Mr. President, from this birief outline, am prepared to show, that the American Education Society is well adapted to promote the best interests of the church. Its effects are happy in producing union and fellowship. It was formed on principles truly liberal, and by these it has been governed. It is sectarian neither in name, nature, nor operations. Its name is American, having no respect to sect. Its principles are Catholic, embracing all communions of evangelical sentiments. Its operations are general. It has the past year received contributions of evangelical sentiments. Its operations are general. It has the past year received contributions analy every State in the Union, and assisted the sent the sent the sectar in the sed of the sectar in the sectar in the sectar in the sectar in the These funds you will remember, were bestowed as an entire charity. The almoners of this bounty per-ceived that this procedure would full to accomplish the object in view, as but few individuals would be aided, and those few would be injured rather than nided, and those few would be injured rather benefited. They, therefore, concluded to adopt after the manner of the Education Society, the loaning system. This had a wonderful effect. One beneficiary said that he owned a small farm, and that he would endeavor to self or mortgage it, and obtain money in this way to sustain himself. An he had told him if he could not receive aid from the possible, do without any more assistance. And a fourth thought he would endeavor to get along with about half the usual sum. The result was that instead of helping seven, we assisted about twenty; for when the loaning system was adopted, many pious young men in indigent circumstances came and hired mon-ey as of a banking institution, and at the same time possessed their spirit of independence, economy and industry. The bonning system of your society. I have ever admired. It seems to me to have come

down from above,"

The Education Society, as it stimulates to indus try, must be considered as fostering Manual Labor Institutions. Indeed it has probably done more for their establishment by what it has published, and by the patronage it has furnished in its beneficiaries, men for the ministry, by preserving their constitution health and lives, and by furnishing pecuniary assis tance sufficient to excite to taborious activity.

character, for a cause is usually associated during fahits of temperance, economy, and industry, its advocates. This is peculiarly the case with to it—men of the spirit of Whiteheld, who shall be instrumental in converting thousands; of Buchat nau, who shall penetrate the heart of India, for it sanctification; of Samuel J. Mills, who shall devis plans that shall move the world. Such physical plans that shall move the world. and mental discipline, as is enjoined by this Society would, I had almost said, create a body and mind too, and preserve both. Were the beneficiaries to too, and preserve both. Were the beneficiaries to comply fully with its requisitions, we should umore hear of dyspepsy among them than we should of suicide. Now

My soul is sick with every day's report of youth in a course of education sacrificed by pre-meture disease and death, through inactivity and

may it not be hoped, that men, thus trained, will be ministers after the model of the primitive age, such as the exigencies of the church require—"full of the ministers after the model of the primitive age, such as the exigencies of the church require—"full of the Holy Ghost and of faith," like Paul and Barnabas, Such, Mr. President, are the nature and effects of the American Education Society. And should not such an institution receive the cordial support of the friends of Zion? Will not the consideration of what it has already accomplished, and what it may be expected to accomplish in time to come, insure i patronage? Besides the happy influence it has but on the ministers and churches who have sustained its operations, it has assisted nearly two thousand have entered the ministry. Thirty or forty of then have been employed in diffusing the light of salvation amid the darkness of heathenism; one hundred and seventy have labored as missionaries in our own beloved country; and most of the others have settle in various parts of the United States. Shall I te you, Sir, what ninety-two of them have done since throughout this whole region, a monument more durable than marile or brass, which should tell to posterity not your civil virtues nor military prowess, but your ardent attachment to literature and religion, that "generations yet unborn may arise and call you blessed." To accomplish this, institutions of learnblessed. To accomplish this, institutions of fearning and piety must be established and maintained on puritanical principles. Thus this immense Central Valley may be sanctified and saved. The pietrins of New England understood this. Hence they the beams of gospel light and love—a land which is the glory of all lands? No, Sir, it cannot. We have only to present this cause to the churches and they will sustain it. It is not, however, to be sup-

they will sustain it. It is not, however, to be supposed that all Christians will lend their aid for its support. There will doubtless be some denonsiquational and sectional societies, and perhaps it is best that there should be. But we see not why the great mass may not afford this Society their paronage. And if there is at any time a deficiency of funds in one quarter of the country, aid must be received from other quarters. Being a resident of New England, I may be permitted to speak in her name. Were it necessary, I doubt not, that that portion of our country would double her subscriptions the pres-ent year. She has resources to do it. Massachus setts alone has given to this society between two and three hundred thousand deliars, and it was rea ably be concluded, that she will give far the support of your churches and your literary and the support of your charens and your interary and theological institutions, surely she will not withhold pecuniary aid. This remark will, also, emphatical-ly apply in respect to the State of New York. But why enlarge? It is our whole country that is to sustain, and be benefited by this cause. The time may come when the East will implore assistance from the West. While casting my eyes over this immense Valley, 2,400 miles in length, and 1,200 in breadth, and viewing your mighty Mississippi and its noble tributaries, the unparalleled richness of our soil, and the facilities for acquiring systems your son, and the inclinies for acquiring sustenance and property by land, water and ateam, I am lost in admiration of this western world—of its present and prospective extent, wealth and power—great-ness and glory. As Christianity dawned upon the East and spread her beams of effulgence to these East and spread her beams of effugence to these goings down of the sun, and as rays of light and love are now from this goodly land reflected upon benighted portions of the eastern hemisphere; so the American Education Society commenced its operations in the East, and has extended its influence to the West, and when years shall have rolled away, the state of society may be reversed, and the Eastern States may depend, at least in some degree, on the Western for the light of life and salvation, they may

#### Communications.

For the Boston Recorder CITY MISSIONS. No .- X. There is yet a great work to be done in this and oth

ne vices that infest a city population. Enough I ot particularly conversant with facts. I can only say, that dangers stand thick through all the ground. that spares are faid in every street, and that hunfreds and hundreds of our youth and others are en trapped, and fall to rise no more. The grog-shop, the theatre,-the gambling house,-the brothelthese great moral whirtpools are in vigorous acion, and extending their circles of influence, and in 1830." deawing in and carrying down thousands and thousands of our fellow men. O the parental hopes that have been dashed! O the silent tears that have been shed over profligate sons-over despoiled and ruined daughters-over faithless husbands! O the vicims daily drawn into these vortexes, and swallowed heaven!

my design to speak of measures to be employed in reforming city vices, other than what may be found in sion. the general diffusion of religious restraints through munity. I know indeed that specific, and even legal remedies are to be applied in some cases I may say, that meets the exigences of the case. -in-all cases where it is practicable. Penal enactments are made for the lawless and disobelient, and ought not to be permitted to slumber in our statute | ductive, and have failed to satisfy the Christian co books. And who that does not discern a promise of good in the feeling lately waked up in regard to cern," is a remark that has come to my ears from lottery gambling, and intemperance, and prostitution, almost every city in the land. The truth is, if I am and the efforts to suppress these vices to which correctly informed, there is not an efficient, a pro the feeling has given birth? But these efforts, ductive city mission any where in operation in enforcing such as may be already found in our statute, or whatever specific form they may take cannot be relied upon as securing permanent reformareligious influences, - such influences as are alone system of operation presented and tested experimen adequate to secure permanent, because radical chan- tally. Where then can a system, such as the nature What is city vice, other than human vice? And how can city vices be reformed except in that shall secure the results desired, be adopted betof all vice? For moral diseases I know of but one remedy, and that is the blessed gospel of Jesus by pilgrim feet, -a city where the churches to whom Chirst, applied in the manner divinely prescribed. A human heart is the same thing, and sin is the same thing, and the gospel is the same thing, in all places,

and at all times.
"This sov'reign balm did wisdom find,

Do you, then, brethren, desire to see the fountai sin and death around us dried up? Do you desire to see the fires of the distillery extinguished. nd the grog-shop demolished, and the gambling house shut up, and the brothel converted into house of prayer, and the theatre into a sanctuary? I now of no way in which this consummation so devoutly to be desired can ever be realized, except only by filling the city with evangelical churches thus bringing the influences of God's blessed truth administered on the Sabbath, and from " house to ouse" through the week, to bear with all their nighty pressure, upon the entire mass of the popu-

I have said that the work to be done in this cit is a great work. Including every thing, there are forty five houses of worship in this city. It is ought to be a liberal estimate to give to each of these congregations, on an average, one thousand ouls, as connected with it and under its influence. The regular weekly attendance is altogether less than this. According to this estimate 45,000 of our city population are connected with some professedly igious congregation. But the population of the ity according to the census of 1830 wast 61,400. It now estimated at about 67,000. This will give 22,000 souls not connected with any religious ngregation whatever. The Rev. Dr. Tuckerma one of his interesting reports, as minister at large the American Unitarian Association (the repor for 1828), estimates the number not connected with any meeting at 21,000.

But of these forty-five places of worship, there re, I think, only twenty-five in which the great doctrines of the Reformation are professedly taught If, as I verily believe, these doctrines are the fundamental doctrines of the Bible, and if all systems of religious instruction from which they are excluded e essentially defective, then we have only twentyfive churches in which lost sinners are guided in the

o be essentially evangelical in its character one housand souls as connected with it, and under ts influence, we have 25,000 of our population prorided for, leaving 42,000 either under that instrucon that causeth to err, or no instruction at all,

But the moral wants of other cities, and comme ial towns in our land, are, in many cases, not less argent than our own, though the smaller towns of this class are much better supplied, in proportion to their population, than the larger cities. Let us look moment at two or three other places.

Salem. The population of this ancient town in 1830, was 13,900. The present population is estimated at 44,000. In this town there are nine churches in which salvation for lost men is taught through " Jesus Christ and him crucified;" that is, there is this number the influence of which is essentially evangelical. Giving then, as before, one thousand souls to each of these churches as connected with it, there will be 9,000 provided for, leaving 5,000 yet to be brought under evangelical

Providence. Population in 1830, was 16 800 stimated at present at 18,000. Churches professedly evangelical, ten. The average number connected with these congregations and under their influence is estimated at 800; so that 8,000 of this population is supplied with evangelical preaching. eaving 10,000 under ministrations of an opposite character or no ministrations at all

New York. Population in 1830 was 203,000. resent population estimated at 225,000. I am indebted to a friend in that city for a little book entitled " New York as it is, in 1833," from which I arn, that for the supply of this population there are, Presbyterian churches 28,-Dutch Reformed 15 .- Episcopalian 24 .- Baptist 16 .- Methodist 19 Friends 4,-Lutheran 2,-Independent 2.-Moravian 1,-Mariner's 1,-to say nothing about Catholics, Jews, Universalists, &c. Total of those included 112. How many of these ought in justice to e thrown cut of the estimate as anti-evangelical in their character and influence, I have no means of judging. I hope not many. Admitting, then, that these 112 churches teach what is essential to salvation, and giving to each 800 souls as under its influence, it follows, that 89,600 are adequately supplied, leaving a fearful balance of 135,400 yet to be

these four places, is, at this time, \$24,000. Of this aggregate, 131,600 I have considered as already provided for; leaving 192, 400, now destitute. form, then, some estimate of the destitutions of our cities and large towns generally, let us take these four places as a standard. I observe, then, that the aggregate population in all our cities and commercial towns (taking those towns only, whose population exceeds 8000,) according to the census of 1830s was 884,000. Estimating this aggregate at the present time at 1,000,000, and taking the four places named as the standard of destitution, it appears there are 606,172, now destitute of evangelical inknow might be said on this gloomy subject to fill a struction and yet to be gathered under an evangelivolume, and withal to stagger the faith of every one cal ministry. Here are souls enough to form 606 new congregations, and for their supply 606 new churches are to be organized and the same numbe of houses ultimately to be provided. In other words, here are 606,000 people crowded into our cities, and commercial towns, living and dying without the gospel; or a population larger by three thousand than the entire population of Mass.

If now there stood away by itself in some remot corner of this republic a population as large as that which covers the green hills, and fertile vallies, and fills the busy villages of Mass, all under a system of false religious instruction, or no instruction at all. what an appeal would be made to all the benevoup and lost forever, to virtue, to hope, and to lent sympathies of the Christian heart? And how would the appeal be responded to, in prompt preparations to give them the gospel, and thus get for our Lord and Master much honor in their conver-

moral wants of the destitute in our cities,-nothing generally; but they have been comparatively unpromunity. "Our city mission is a dragging whether they consist in framing legal enactments, mean such a mission as secures any thing like what ought to be aimed at in this business. But such a mission once adopted, and carried forward to suc cessful results in one city, would be at once adopted tion. Such measures may hold vice in check, and in other cities. Christians in our cities are ready to more powerful agency,-the agency of moral and the cities, and are only waiting to see a productive of the work to be accomplished demands,-such as way which God has marked out for the reformation ter than in this city:-a city founded by pilgrin saints,-every inch of whose soil has been these numbers are more particularly addressed have long been accustomed to act in concert, and to act efficiently,-acity where movements have been already projected,-whence influences have already gone out, that are blessing and saving the world. Le then the friends of the Redeemer take the blessed ness of one thing more-the blessedness of putting into full and vigorous operation a successful city mission-such a mission as may with the favor of God, carry salvation to dying thousands around ussuch a mission as may commend itself to the approbation of our brethren in other cities, and thus secure great glory to God, and immortal good to th souls of men. B. R. I.

least an approximation to the truth. The number as signed to each church, may perhaps be thought to be too nall. So also it may be thought that the 606,000 no destitute may be supplied with a less number than 606 hurches. It is true they may be. Some of our city cor gregations have 1.500 or 2.000 souls. But others are very mall, and if things are to go on as in times past, and as at this time, the estimated number of churches will be needed. But the reader has my data, and if he dislikes far from 600,000 (more than half) of our city population now destitute, and not far from 6000 churches and con-

#### For the Boston Recorder. SARBATH SCHOOLS .- No. XI

In the present number we propose to add a fe-uggestions on the second, third, fourth, and fift

ANCE OF CHILDREN BE BEST SECURED? We answer, FIRST: By the schools commencing exactly at the ime appointed. More on this point hereafter. e appointed. More on this point hereafter. Second: By the punctual attendance of the leacher is pointed out in the previous number IX; See ecorder, Jan. 25. This is very important.

There : By interesting the scholars in their lessons of accomplish this they must themselves become terested in the lesson, by making it a subject of er, and by attending the teachers meetings for ex ring the lessons, as was pointed out in No. IX.
They must become interested in their employment,
and in the spiritual welfure of their scholars, by
reflecting much on the fact that the eternal destiny of immortal souls is in a great measure d ny of minortal souls is in a great measure depend-ing on their faithfulness, and by prayer for divine aid, and for the immediate conversion of the schol-ars if impenitent, and for their sanctification and usefulness if already converted, and by visiting the scholars at their homes as is spoken of below: and they must store their minds with interesting facts, or is select them to read to their scholars in their classes or in private circles collected for conversation and prayer, and by much and familur intercourse with children learn how to adapt their instructions to their capacities and wants; so that the interest they feel, may be imparted to the children: see No. X. Research of the day previous to the meeting in the laborious employment of doing the washing of the family, and then in the evening excuse themselves on account of fatigue from attendance. may be imparted to the children: see No. X, Recorder Feb. 2. Let the teacher be punctual and interest the scholars, and he will seldom have need to complain of the absence or tardiness of the scholars. FORTH: By a judicious use of rewards and penalties. All the reward necessary is the appropriate

ties. All the reward necessary is the approbation of a good conscience, and of the teacher; and all the penalty necessary is the consciong, and the disapprobation of the teacher in a mild and affectionate though decided Furnishing scholars with books or tickets as rewards, or depriving them of the use of the libra ry and other privileges as penalties, never re-in good: for it is often the case, that those schwho have facilities for preparing themselves well on their lessons, are such as most require their pride to be checked, instead of being fostered by presents; and those that labor under embarrassments none to assist them in getting their lessons, most need encouragement and aid from the teacher, and if punished in any way, may be disheartened, or induced to leave the school.

FIFTH: By a regular weekly or monthly contribu-tion to some benevolent object. The effect of this in making children regular at school is often overloo ed. We shall notice this again when we come speak of the cultivation of a benevolent spirit. II. In what way can teachers be most success

FUL IN INTERESTING THE SCHOLARS IN THEIR LESin the previous number, see Recorder, Feb. 2, we would add, they must endeavor to interest the parents, and through them the children at home; which is done by visits, as spoken of below.

III. How can visits as spoken of below.

III. How can visits to parents and children be made most propirable? The simple answer to this question is this: Their visits as to their frequency and nature, must be such as to convince the parents and the children, that their only object is the welfare of the third of the children. the children. There is nothing in which are more criminally negligent, both in the in which ten ntry, than in these country, than in these social visits. So far as it re-lates to the country, the question ought rather to have been, how can teachers be induced to visit the parents and children? for from extensive observation, the writer is persuaded that aside from the annual visits to get out new scholars probably not one teach-

\* Since writing the above, we are pleased to see that the Sunday School Journal has commenced publishing weekly, a cories of assections, suited to this purposs.

Further, the aggregate estimated population, in | er in twenty even, regularly visits his scholars. And | York city,-Baltin er in twenty even, regularly visits his scholars. And as itregards the city, the writer's observation also testifies, that but few teachers regularly visit their scholars simply to promote their welfare. The practice in most cities of requiring teachers to visit their scholars when absent from the school, is in most cases attended with no good. The teacher usually regards such a visit as a task, and the scholars and parents knowing they shall be called on for a reason for the scholars with of course, have some excuse. rents knowing they shall be called on the the absence, will of course have some except to offer. Thus, either real or fictitious, ready to offer. the visits of the creditor to th the visit will be the visit will be unpleasant to both parties, and the sooner terminated the better. Thus the teacher leaves his scholar dissatisfied with himself and with the scholar and parents, with little security that the scholar and parents, with little security in a the scholar will hereafter be more punctual; and the the scholar is acquiring the habit of making good excuses, and in a fair way of fulfilling Dr. Franklin's maxim. Now we do not object to the teacher's vis-iting a scholar to know the reason of absence, but that should not be the expressed design of the visit on the other hand, it should be regarded as one of the teacher's regular systematic visits made manifest to how much be feels for the welfare of the child. The teacher should ever manifest that the object of his visit is something which allures him to the house

First, to obtain new scholars: second, to interest pa ents and children in the school: and third, to learn the reason of absence.

First: Visits to obtain new scholars. These

First: First to obtain new scholars. These should be performed by the teachers who are to instruct the children or adults when collected, and not by a committee unconnected with the school: the latter seldom succeed well. For the convenience of subsequent visits, scholars of the same class should live in the same section of the parish. This is of more importance than most persons are at first more importance than most persons are at first aware of, as will appear below. As all the scholars aware of, as will appear below. As all the scholars at the present day recite the same lesson, it is of not so much importance that they be of the same age or acquirements. To each teacher should be assigned a particular district which he is statedly to visit to collect scholars to form or increase his class, so that the responsibility of collecting the children in the district and sustaining the class may rest entirely as thereof. If the propulsions is done, differentially as the set of the propulsions is done, different of the propulsions of the set of in the district and sistaining the case may be sectively on himself. If the population is dense, different teachers may be assigned to the same district, each to collect children of a particular age or sex; but if the population is sparse, one may answer, better a female; and such children as are not suitable for ternate; and such chargen as are not suctame for her classes, may be put into other classes, she still retaining the oversight of them. These visits should be made as often as once in three months. Every family should be visited; though at first the visits may in some instances (much rarer however that those who have not tried suppose,) appear to result in no good, yet they should be repeated, as result in no good, yet they should be repeated, as perseverance amidst opposition, will in time con-vince the most obdurate that you are in earnest vince the most obdurate that you are in earnest when you entreat parents and children to attend Sabbath schools as a means of their welfare; and at last they will commonly unite with you. When it can be done the tract distributor will make the best teacher and visitor for the district. As the ents of those children who attend the Sabhath chool at the church, usually attend public worship-nere is little need of the quarterly visits to such hildren as attend this school, except those children which live in the vicinity of the church; hence the egular quarterly visits, particularly in the city, re-

late chiefly to local schools.

Second: Visits to interest parents and children in the School. These should be performed as often as once a month, and for such teachers in the city as have leisure once a week would be desirable. The time of the visit should be previously known, so that all may be at home and prepared. The teacher should have something interesting to communicate previously prepared, and should always close his sit with prayer. The conversation with the pavisit with prayer. The conversation with the par-rents should be in the presence of the children; and on the other hand, that with the children should be in the presence of the parents. A teacher who is interested in his employment, will never after he has once made the trial need be told how he can take his visits interesting. Rather than have nothing to say, when the parents find he is interested or his pupils, he will rather be perplexed to break ff the conversation, in order to visit the next scholar. As often as once in three months, the teacher should et his scholars together, either at his house or at e house of one of the scholars, to have a sea conversation and prayer. We might add point to many classes in which every gave evidence of a change of heart. we evidence of a change of neart. Here we see importance of having the children in the same art of the parish. We doubt not, that the great indrance to visiting in the country and we may add the city too, has been the dispersion of scholars all parts of the parish. In addition to the visits or prayer and conversation, each teacher should et apart an hour weekly, or a small portion of each ay, to pray for his pupils; which time the scholars hould know, so that they may think at that moment

their teacher is praying for them.

Thinp: Visits for absence from school. If teachers are faithful and interest the children, they will not be unnecessarily absent; and a visit when children are necessarily detained from school by sickness, entable, and will be regarded as a partial su or the privileges of a Sabbath School. Many a utiful child has been grieved that his teacher should leglect visiting him for weeks and perhaps for onths, when the child's heart was in in the school rily absent from the school, it shows they are not necessarily absent from the school, it shows they are not interested, and any visit, except the regular monthly visit, as we said before, will do little good.

IV. How can teachers' Merchanical

serut. In addition to what we said in No. VII, decorder Jan. 11; in No. VIII, Jan. 18th; and No. Recorder Jan. 11; in No. 7111, Jan. 1801; and No. 11X, Jan. 28th; we would add, that every teacher should not only make it a point of duty always to attend; but should always take on himself the responsibility of communicating something which will make the meeting interesting. The teacher's meetof ordinary business: and it is criminal for laborin people so to engage in their employments, as to ren then in the evening excuse themselves on account of fatigue from attendance. In conclusion, we would add, the teachers should always go to the meeting and the Sabbath School with a prayerful spirit, reecting on the object of the meeting and the design Our next number will be on the manner of co-

acting the exercises of the School.

#### BOSTON RECORDER. Saturday, Feb. 8, 1834.

### THE MONTHLY CONCERT.

Among the interesting items of intelligence co nunicated at the last Monthly Concert in this city, were, the arrival of the Missionaries to Southeastern Asia, mentioned in another article: official information of the removal, by the British authorities at every thing (except dirt) and eve me, of all restrictions on the American Ceylon place. Cleanliness is a sine qua non Mission; and the establishment of a mission on the Washington Islands, or Northern Marquesas.

The reinforcement sent to Ceylon by the A. B. C. F. M. during the last year, went out with the expectation, encouraged by the local government, that the restrictions which have so long prevented any increase of the mission, would be removed. The Providence of God in preserving the lives and is required of them but to keep the ship the health of the missionaries there during the coninuance of those restrictions, and till additions to though we have had no services, extheir number could be sent, deserves grateful notice.

The mission at the Washington Islands has been among our number, yet the days have nmenced by Messrs. Alexander, Armstrong, and as in Boston. There is not only a Parker, from the Sandwich Islands mission.

Simultaneous Movement in the Churches, Cities. Towns, and Villages, in which there have been special efforts to promote Revivals of Religion within

Concord, N. H .- Bennington, Vt .- Bangor, Me. -Newburyport, Boston, Cherleston, Chelsea, Mar- the first Sabbath morning, every one blehead, Northampton, Athol, Lanesborough, Mass .- Hartford, Conn .- Pawtucket, R. I .- New pected in a short time to be called to the st

City,-Richmond, Va.-Augusta, G. Ohio, -- Montreal, Canada In Boston, protracted meet

with encouraging success in Park street, and Pine street Churches

The meeting during the last week Church was well attended from the with much solemnity and interes

So far as we are informed the l since the first Monday in Januar mand grateful praise to God, an nest prayer and united effort.

#### MISSIONS TO SOUTH-EASTERS The ship Duncan, which left this

of June last for Batavia, havin gers, Messrs. Munson, Lyman ertson, missionaries, and their wi tavia on the 23d of September, The on the whole to have been a very missionaries speak in very gratefu ness of the captain and of the other The ship Morrison, from New Mr. Tracy, missionary, and Mr. W

passengers,-passed Angier on the a her. All well. Angier is on the 70 miles west of Batavia. We have received from one who sailed in the Duncan s account of their voyage. The write who are to be employed for the pre the islands of the Indian Archipe

nect from him hereafter very i

ting to the results of his obser-

ries. We shall probably receive further tions from him, and from other c that part of the world-now exciti general an interest among the before the publication of the few! shall be completed.

VOYAGE TO BATAVIA Ship Duncan, at sea, N. La. W. Long. 24 deg. 6 min.

To the Editor of the Boston Recorder Although twenty days out, the se ult, are as vividly in memory as if but had passed. There is still before the concourse reverently and united supplication to Him who holds the and the waves in the hollow of hi would prosper the passengers and in their voyage, and make their shi that mutual momentary glauce of the hand, " farewell! the as one after another in rapid an sed forward in expectation of the las the signal for the next meeting: t elear the deck." the rush for the furling of the sails, the three cheer arose with so much feeling from crowd, the increasing indis nances, the waving of handkerchi of the wharf we left with other wh perspective, its merging with the try, the last lingering look of Ame in mind. Twas then we said with a had not before felt,

" From dear New England's happy We go-on Pagans light to pour Our native land! farewell!" It seemed, however, from the c

dinner table that P. M., that -" we hasten from you gladly was the sentiment of every heart. it not be? All of us for months, an years, had been looking forward to her and anxiously praying that the Lo us to the dark and benighted portions cause for mourning it its among the at home, because they are not pe n such an inviting field of useful which to heaven seems much n New England fireside. God grant th be hastened when every follower of rejoice to be counted worthy to suffer Then may we look for a rapid ex kingdom of God, for men will run to knowledge be greatly increased,

The Duncan is a fine ship. Nea nience, beautiful proportion and fast sall must certainly have no claim to desc could be stand with us on the deck and distances every thing on the ocean vill perceive by the date that our proby no means slow. In twenty-one d made 3,325 miles-an average of 153 lday. We have passed ships, barques brigs, &c. and in a few hours have se monstrate the roundity of the earth in order in anticipation of "highway if the wind fills our canvass, they sailers to come along side. A " Baltin -sharp built schooners, so called on a rapidity with which they "skim o'er was not long before us after last Monda light showed it to us some two or three The first sight that greeted our eyes along side was the prostration of ti of the captain, who had evidently just birth and was enraged that his mate Duncan to come to the windward of spoke and found it the "William To days out from Norfolk, bound to Li Virginia Capt, now set every sail and efforts-unsuccessful-to pass around was finally content with falling into laying a point or two nearer the The schooner was a fast sailer, and sight all of that day and part of the next day there was no object to br varying scene of blue wave and blue sk The regulations of the Duncan are

commended than its "trim." There stern." No ardent spirits are on b medicines. Profane language is fo songs are allowed to be sung by the s such as would not offend the m crew are allowed Saturday P. M. to their clothes, that they may have t infringing upon holy tir have already passed three Sundays and evening prayers, on account of labor, but also from loud laughing, tal officers, crew, and passengers-may book in hand, or pacing the deck in engaged in conversation in a suppre fearful of intruding upon the stillness to the hallowed hours. It was quite those who had never before been at sea clean suit-even to new hat and shoes-as

wirous that I The officers a ing and evening nd read our tr o had not Bibles w own request. The at six of them are e a Welchman, one an; that they that when they can half sens over," non all the wages onth's) \$147-and c

e's, in six days. two. How much go dif this man had been boarding-house and nto the Savings Ban ight .- No: I will no varies of vice and sp ess to the pit! It ing in the anti-chaml not been on board ti en have obtained Bil ressels that leave yo sufficiently looked d and water of eter n's Friend Society's ndantly all mission

ts, Hymn-books, I dle containing two but what are the gly feel the want of ded procuring, but our embarkation.

BURMAN MISS een favored with the T. Cutter, miss city, from which fying information Mission. The oning his employme

w weeks Mr. Bennet er and books, and o the printing of the ! of which came frem 000. We hailed this and offered up our s God might attend g the past year we several tracts, and t Scripture, which Also a second 000 each; and we the Old Testamen Judson hopes to e cock has been en

for stereotyping,ial in about ten day ngoon, and is eng distributing tracts Mr Kincaid, has g out the middle of ns from him state had met with opposition, re encouraging." I have been here baptised at the d nguage has been give ook and tract prin Taling;-the first p

sionaries with w to sailed from Boston, in the the 16th ult, in good health CILATIVE TEMPER. c meeting of the Ma nce Society was hole m. 31 Hon William Sulliva v the Rev. Mr. Blaz from the commit

f those languages.

ssary for them, beside

Presidents—His Ho m. B. Calhoun, Hon. ner-Wm. T. Eustis, lor-Benj. Thompson, E

ord, Esq. Restred, That Levi Lincol

otion of Mr. Hudson Barton of the Senate, loed, That whatever infl erive from the confident bound to exert, not less tion of wholesome laws c seutiment, on which

otion of Rev. Mr. Ta of Representatives, ved. That we approve Society in the National imation the services of the Army and Navy of neeting was address ons and by Mr. Barto rnest appeal to the ainst the continuance arder by law, which n or in connexton company, or in connexton y Society,—which, it is ting on the 95th is a

THE LICENS before the Legislati ent on the existing

nent on the existing
of the principal grieve
ry towns. The power
vested in the county thorized to impose licenses as they may habitants of the town carnestly they may r iers say they must reof moral contagio ra complained of b nt. The perseverance ing slavery and the on the colonies, is e of indignant remark. er the very essence alf so concentrated in e s in this license system vns that wish to rid

in accordance with the to leave local regulation

that when they came on board two of

OUTH-EASTERN AND which left this port on the , having on be

ston Recorder.

s out, the scenes of the

I before the mind the

and unitedly offering

the holds the winds in

hollow of his hand, the

gers and ship's cor

ce their ship a Bethel:

lance of the eye, grasps

essing of God attend

of the last trump

meeting: then the

rush for the wharf, the

ee cheers by the frie

ry Hymn," as its

ng from all parts of

th other wharfs, the

ook of America: all is

said with an emph

England's happy shore, kindred dwell; ans light to pour— d! farewell''

very heart. And why she

g forward to this sphere of

ng that the Lord would a

ghted portions of the earl

cumstances, if there is an

its among those who remarks

are not permitted to eag

d of usefulness-a field!

as much nearer than from

God grant that the time

follower of the Lamb

orthy to suffer for his s

for a rapid extension

men will run to and fr

fine ship. Neatness,

claim to descent from M

on the deck and see he

his architectural skill.

that our progress has

ty of the earth-by show

ers, so called on account of

they "skim o'er the waves"

after last Monday morning

reeted our eyes as we a

had evidently just come from

he windward of his vessel.

he "William Tompkins

every sail and made sen

to pass around our bows.

th falling into our wake

o nearer the wind" that sailer, and remained

and part of the night:

wave and blue sky. f the Duncan are no less !

no object to break the ne

trim." There is a place

dirt) and every thing i

s a sine qua non " from sh

spirits are on board excep

language is forbiddes.

be sung by the seamen, en

arday P. M. to wash and

ey may have no occasion

ne. On the Sabbath no

to keep the ship sailing.

three Sundays on board.

no services, except morning

et the days have been as qui

is not only a cossation it ud laughing, talking, &c.

sengers—may be seen at the deck in meditation,

on the stillness so appropri

hat and shoes -as if they the

ion in a suppressed voice

rs. It was quite a novely

efore been at sea to o ng, every one dressed it

to be called to the san

on account of sea sickne

olk, bound to Liberin."

that his mate had suffered

ration of the mate by the

increased.

nonths, and most of us

from the cou

n you gladly"

g with the surround

iness of the andkerchiefs, the mi

Cession frie

ery as if but twent

lif this man had been " decoyed" into a ember, The vo grateful terms of es to the pit! It went to pay for a other pass g in the anti-chamber of hell! and Mr. Willia

een on board the ship how would have obtained Bibles, and all of them ngier on the 29th c ssels that leave your Bethel ports for fliciently looked after and supplied and water of eternal life? Should not Friend Society" make provision for several letters, girin all missionaries with Seamen's The writer is one Hymn-books, Magazines, &c? Probenevolent gentleman of Union St. Archipelago; and ontaining two or three Bibles and but what are they among so many?" y feel the want of these things, which ed procuring, but were prevented by

six days.

Truly Yours,

BURMAN MISSION.

now exciting at deep TO BATAVIA.

en favored with the perusal of a letter T. Cutter, missionary printer, to a city, from which we extract the foling information respecting the state Mission. The date is July 5, 1833. ing his employment on his first arrival.

weeks Mr. Bennett was taken ill, and and books, and devoted the whole of e printing of the New Testament, the ich came frem the press Dec. 19. We hailed this day with joy and offered up our supplications that the

d might attend its circulation. e past year we have printed revis veral tracts, and there is now in press ipture, which will make about 200 Also a second edition of Luke and 0 each; and we soon expect to com-Old Testament, the translation of son hopes to complete the present

ock has been engaged in making pre erectyping,-erecting a building. which he will probably be able t about ten days. Mr. Bennett has and is engaged in pursuing the uting tracts, &c.; and one of our Kincaid, has gone to Ava, where he the middle of June. The last comfrom him state that, notwithstanding with opposition, his prospects for use encouraging.39

ive been here [14 months] about 5 haptised at the different stations. A age has been given to the Karens, and and tract printed for them; also a Taling;-the first printing ever execute se languages. The characters which y for them, besides what the Burman d, were cut and cast here."

onaries with whom Mr. Sampson and of from Boston, in the Corvo, arrived here

TIVE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. eeting of the Massachusetts Legislative ciety was holden on Friday evening, Hon William Sullivan in the chair. After he Rev. Mr. Blagden, Mr. Metcalf of m the committee appointed at a prereported a list of officers for the year o were elected, as follows:

His Excellency John Davis. Calhoun, Hon. Ira Barton, and Thos. A.

tion and fast sailing, seen It in Hingham. The ball Alfred D. Foster, Esq.

on the ocean" without j. Thompson, Eaq. mmittee-Hon. David Mack, jr. Hon. Hon. Thos. B. Strong, Hon. Jesse Kim-ll, Esq. David Baxter, Esq. and Norman n twenty-one days we ha average of 153 1-2 miles Mr. Russell, of Kingston, of the

Levi Lincoln, late Governor,

the Senate.

A. That whatever influence the members of this ive from the confidence of their constituents, and to exert, not less in the enactment and nd-of wholesome laws, than in cherishing a corsentment, on which the efficiency of all laws

of Rev. Mr. Taylor, Chaplain of the That we approve the formation of a Tem-ically in the National Legislature, and hold in line the services of the Executive Department coment in discontinuing the use of Ardent Army and Navy of the United States. ng was addressed by the movers of these and by Mr. Barton. Mr. Taylor made a appeal to the members of the Legislaontinuance of the system of robbery by law, which now exists in this state. g was adjourned to the 14th instant. the 25th is contemplated,-either se-

n connexion with that of the Suffolk ety,-which, it is understood, is to be held

### THE LICENSE BILL,

re the Legislature, although a vast imon the existing law, leaves untouched principal grievances complained of in The power to grant licenses is still d in the county Commissioners, who are nts of the town may think-no matter sly they may remonstrate—if the Com-

e desirous that public services should ble to small communities. The general government of that state; which punishes such proceedings, we are desirous that public services should great the states; the states to the countries and believe, by exposure on the gallows, with a rope on the gallows, with a rope on who had not Bibles were furnished with Can we not safely trust the citizens of each town to had not Bibles were furnished with an request. The order among the say whether the public good requires spirit-selling labor in the State Prison, not exceeding four years. own request. The order spirit-selling mear the more extraordinary when I among them? Are they not far better qualified to six of them are Americans, two determine such a point wisely, than any foreign a Welchman, one a Scotchman and power can be? They know their own circumstan-Welchman, one a Schaller sailed ces and wants. Theirs are the interests that are to be most affected. The question implicates their own peace and prosperity,—and on its decision the half seas over," one of them having half seas over, one of his last voyage, happiness of many a fireside among them may depend. Are they not quite as likely to consider maturely, and judge candidly, and act wisely, -as men two. How much good might have been acquainted with their circumstances; who have but little time to devote to each case; who have before them perhaps only ex parte evidence; whose prosling-house and his money been not the Savings Bank! Here \$140, 00 perty, the peace and pleasantness of whose neighborhoods, and the dearer interests of now happy es of vice and speed immortal souls homes, are not likely to be materially affected by their decision?

Logic.—The erudite conductor of the Boston Recorder, says that the declaration of the National Anti-Slavery Convention, that Congress has no right to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the slaveholding States, is equivalent to maintaining that Congress must and ought to have such a right!

The above relates to a remark of ours in the Recorder

of January 25. Let us hold it up to the light. We had asserted that the abolitionists would have the Constitution of the United States so altered as to bring slavery in all the states under the control of Congress. The erator demanded the proof. We accordingly quoted, from the Declaration signed by the members of the late National Anti-Slavery Convention, the following senten-

We concede that Congress, under the present na-"We concede that Congress, under the present national compact, has no right to interfere with any of the Slave States in relation to this momentous subject."

"We also maintain that there are at the present time, the highest obligations resting upon the people of the free states, to remove slavery by moral and political action; as prescribed in the Constitution of the United States." We added the following remark:

We added the ionowing remark:

"These two passages interpreted by each other, we understand to mean that "the present national compact" ought to be so altered, by "political action," as to give to Congress the "right to interfere with any of the slave states in relation to this momentous subject."

Such is the basis of the Liberator's contempture mark. Now observe,

1. The declaration of the Anti-Slavery Convention is not simply, as the Liberator represents, that "Congress has no right to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the slave-holding states;" but that "Congress, under the present national compact, has no right," &c. The phrase in Italics was so printed in the Anti-Slavery papers, and the emphasis they put upon it must therefore be sumed to have been authorized by those who signed the Declaration. And thus printed it cannot be understood otherwise than as referring to some other national compact, as contemplated or r desirable. Taking this point separately therefore, the Liberator is guilty of a r presentation to the injury of another, and of a skulking away from the truth, that ought to cover one so clamorou for justice and for fair discussion, with burning shame.

2. But we did not say that that sentence, by itself, " ivalent," &c. Looking onward in the Declaration for something to explain the phrase in Italics, we found the second sentence that we quoted, which speaks of the obligations of the people of the free states to remove size very "by moral and political action, as prescribed in the Constitution of the United States." Now, what political action for the removal of slavery can there be in the free states, according to a Constitution which, in its present form, forbids such action in relation to the slave holding States? Must not the first thing necessarily be an alteration of the Constitution

Such was our answer to the Liberator's call for proof This was our logic. Is the Editor of the Liberator unable to meet our interpretation fairly, and show it to be inco rect? Knowing it to be correct, does he shrink now, when alone, from the avowal and defence of what he was bold to proclaim to the world in connexion with others? Is this conduct akin to his flourishing of guineas at Mr. Cresson in London, -his vaporing about it after his returnand his care not to expose himself in that way, here?

If we have misinterpreted the Declaration, let its trae neaning be pointed out, and we will very gladly make it s public as we can. The Liberator neith er denies nor admits the correctness of our interpretation. It tries to escape like the cuttle fish. Why not come openly and nanfully to the point?

THE EDITOR OF THE LOWELL OBSERVER tells up hat we misinterpreted his language respecting the power which he thinks Congress ought to have in relation to freed slaves. We do not see, however, that, according to his own statement, we have misrepresented it at all. Our mistake, it seems, was, in supposing that the power which is to control the internal police of the slave-holding states as soon as the slaves are made free, must of course be the same that legislates for their freedom. The Editor, if we understand him now, thinks that the slaves ought to be freed by the states, and that whatever egulations may be necessary respecting them after they are freed, should be made by the general govat Levi Lincoln, late Governor, merits if the citizens of this Commonwealth for port and patronage given by him to the cance, and that his example is worthy of the Chief Magistrates of these United ments that might be necessary in relation to a particular of particula ticular class of persons,-the freed slave

By the way, the Observer says:

"But we have never said that we should attempt to have "the Constitution altered slavery in all the States under the control of Congress,"

Is the Editor quite sure that he has never expressed the opinion that the Constitution ought to be so altered? If he thinks the Constitution ought to remain as it is in that respect we shall learn with pleasure that there is one more point of agreement between us than we had supposed. How does he understand the Anti-Slavery Declaration on that

THE SAVIOUR AND THE ROMISH PRIESTS .- Mr. Smith, lately a Romish Priest at the west and now a zealous opponent of the Popish system, puts some hard cases to his late associates. In one of his letters, for instance, he touches on the subject of Purgatory. The Priests, he says, profess to be able, by nasses, to release the souls that are suffering there. But they will not do it, without being hired ! Precious evidence this, of the love of souls! They can, if they please, release them from unutterable woe, -and in consideration of so many dollars, cash in hand, they will do it! The Saviour invites all to come without money and partake of all the blessings purchased by his blood. Not so the priest. To get him to complete the work which, according to his system, Christien unmission, no must over just as —to him, for this supplementary salvation, you must system, Christ left unfinished, he must be well paid go with 'money'-with a 'price.'

say they must receive among them such of this city and Mr. Jones of North Carolina have oral contagion, there is no remedy.

Supplained of heing taxed without their sense of the communities.

Of this city and Mr. Jones of North Carolina have ency of providing by law, for some judicial inquire into the decision thereon, before any person, alleged to be communities. complained of heing taxed without their sense of the community, and trample on the laws of The perseverance of the mother country their country and of God, by a duel. They first at-The perseverance of the ing taxed without their grade perseverance of the mother country and the continuance of the slave their colonies, is to this day a frequent diginant remark. We would fain know the continuance of the slave one of the party having been arrested and put under trained. the colonies, is to this day a frequent one of the party having been arrested and put under compliant the colonies of the party having been arrested and put under compliant the colonies of the party having been arrested and put under compliant the colonies of the colonies of the party having been arrested and put under compliant the colonies of the dignant remark. We would fain know bonds to keep the peace in this state, they went to very essence of iniquitous oppression Rhode Island. They shot at each other, and one ncentrated in either of those intsances, of them is said to have been hil, and then agreed to this license system in its operation on counregard each other as gentlemen! Mesers. Gibbs his that wish to rid themselves of rum sel- and Boot were the seconds in this disgraceful affair.

accordance with the genius of our governmade a requisition for the persons of the guilty inmade a requisition for the persons of the gusty inschool district w

leave local regulations as much as practicadividuals, that they may be duly tried under the law ing to property.

towns; and again to the school districts, all that can the neck. In this state, according to the act of 1804, such persons are to be punished by solitary By statute 1813, ch 124, this punishment is enha The law makes a discrimination between the offence of the challenging party and the challenged---the latter being punished, if he accepts the challenge, with a year's imprisonment in the common jail, with the addition of the disqualification, &c.

The penalties, in cases like the one that has just courred, ought to be most rigorously enforced.

The language of the letter respecting the annual ing of the Colonization Society, in our last, was, that it ought to satisfy all the abolitionists." The writer nows too much about that class of persons to suppose that they will all be satisfied by what ought to satisfy

Senex-Macleon-and some other communicaons are unavoidably deferred.

# Subscribers and Agents for the Recorder,

Who are in arrears, and those who intend to pay in advance at the reduced price, are particularly requested to remit their payments as soon as possible. The scarcity of ney in Boston at the present time, must be our apology for making this request, to enable us to fulfil our e ments in behalf of the paper.

## YOUTH'S COMPANION.

CONTENTS OF No. 38.—The Library. The Pilgrius, (with a Picture.) Miss Susanna Anthony.—Narrative. Little James and his sister Rachel.—Obituary.
Journal. No. 4.—The Avarery. Extracts from a school
Journal. No. 4.—The Avarery. Be kind to your sister.
—Miscellany. Passion. Soft words turn away anger.
The hidden Husband. The Sweep's Son. Not too young
to pray. The great Giver. Maxims.—Pqetry. The
Mother's Injunction on presenting her soo with a Bible.
The Little Boy who never told a lie. The true History
of a poor little Mouse.

On Wednesday, Dec. 4, Rev. ABRAHAM C. BALDWI was installed pastor of the Fourth Congregational South in this town. The exercises (besides singing) were ollows:—Introdutory prayer by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.; sermon by Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, D. D. C. V. Haven; installing prayer by Rev. Isaac Knapp, of New field; charge by Rev. Alexander Phanix, of Chicopee; West Springfield; concluding prayer by Rev. Thumas E. Vermilye of West, of South Wilbraham. The sermon was not least John xviii: 38, 187.

text (John xviii: 38,) "What is truth?"

The new society, of which Mr Baldwin is now the pastor, was organized about a year ago, and was formed with special reference to the accommunity. special reference to the accommodation of the part of our population living near the Armory. With this view they intend to erect a church the ensuing season on the hill near the public ground. The society is composed principally of persons who have with a mutual cordiality and good understanding, withdrawn from the first parish, of the Dr. Osgood is pastor.

[Springfield Gaz.] nce to the ac

The Rev. S. H. STEARNS has accepted the call of the old South Society in this city, to become their pastor.

#### Foreign.

Later and important from Spain.

We are indebted to Capt. Lane, of the brig Dron or Havana papers to Jan. 16th, containing Madrid da

The latest advises from Gen. Sarsfield [the Queen's General] by way of England, left him, Nov. 14th, at Amellage, between Ponte Corvo and Miranda, with 6000 men. In the interval of twelve days between that date and the 16th, he made several important movements which will probably decide the issue of the campaign. On the 20th, after an engagement with the companion. which will probably decide the issue of the campaign. On the 20th, after an engagement with a large body of insur-gents, he took possession of Vittoria, and on the 25th, of Bilboa, where he remained on the 26th. The focus of the insurrection being thus broken up, it is to be hoped

CASPAR HAUSER. The raystery which hung abo CASPAR HAUSER.—The mystery which hung about origin and early life of this extraordinary young man is said to be in a way of explanation. It seems according to an account which we find in an English periodical that Caspar Hauser, was the fruit of an illicit amour; the apriest, the reputed father, took charge of the child from the moment of its birth, and finally inclosed it in a subtraneous hole or vault in a convent where he was reside that thus imprisoned and shat out from all human into course, the unhappy being passed his existence and that thus imprisoned and shut out from all human inter-course, the unhappy being passed his existence until with in a day or two of his being found as related in the histo-ry of his life which has been published, when the pries-[N. Y. Eve. Pos

## Domestic.

CONGRESS. The Deposite Question.

This question has assumed a new aspect and a deep est since our last, in consequence of a speech of Mr. Wright of New York in the Senate, in which h was understood to give the views of the Executive. The

following extracts show the state of things:-Washington, Jan. 30.-He [Mr. Wright] said-and ippeared to speak as one invested with authority in matter—that the Executive would not restore the De-tes; that he would adhere to the present arrangement it the State Banks; that no change would be made, as the present arrangement should be found impracti-e; that there was every reason to believe that the me would be made persent.

third. The discussion terminated in the adoption of the short of the substance of Mr. Webster rose understood to the create a deep sensation, upon the proposition as one officially announced by the proposition as one officially announced by the state to such a substance of vicinate of the spoke under strong, strilled the state to such a substance of vicinate of the substance of vicinate of the substance of Mr. Webster, this morning, thrilled the substance of Mr. Webster, this morning, thrilled the substance of Mr. Webster, this morning, thrilled the substance of the substance of Mr. Webster, this morning, thrilled the substance of the substance of Mr. Webster, this morning, thrilled the substance of the substance of Mr. Webster, this morning, thrilled the substance of Mr. Webster of the substance of Mr. Webster on the substance of Mr. Webster on the commendation of the substance of Mr. Webster on the substance of Mr. Webster one substance of Mr. Webster one substance of Mr. Webster one substance of Mr. Webster on the substance of Mr. Webster one substance of Mr. Webster on the substance of Mr. Webster one s

Mt. Webster concluded as follows:—

"Mr. President, I feel that in the present crisis, it becomes met by bring to it, all of intellect, all of diligence, all of devotion to the public good, that I possess. I act sir, in opposition to nebody. I desire rather to follow the administration, in a proper remedy for present distress, than to lead. I have felt so from the beginning, and I have felt so until the declaration of yesterday made it certain, that there is no further measure to be proposed. The expectation is, that the country will get on under the present state of things. Being myself entirely of a different opinion, and looking for no effectant relief until some other measure is adopted, I shall nevertheless be most happy to be disappointed. But if I shall not be mistakem—if the pressure shall continue—and if the indications of general public sentiment shall point in that direction, I shall feel it pressure shall continue—and if the indications of general public sentiment shall point in that direction, I shall feel it my duty, let the consequences be what they may, to propose a law for altering and continuing the charter of the Bank of the United States."

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Business referred to Committees.

trained.

Committee on the Library to consider and report what disposition ought to be made of the Geological Specimens intended for the use of the State, which accompanied the Report of Professor Hitchcock.

Committee on Education to inquire into the expediency combine intellectual and manual labor.

Committee on Education to inquire into the expediency combine intellectual and manual labor.

Committee on Education to incuire. Committee on Education to inquire into the expediency praviding by law, that all property shall be taxed in the school district where the school money is divided according to property.

Committee on the Militia to inquire into the expediency of petitioning Congress opon the subject of a Congress of Nations, for the adjustment or all difficulties which may arise between them, without resort to arms.

Committee on Education to inquire into the expediency of Foroviding by law, that Ministers other than "Ministers of Congregational Churches," may be elected to the Board of Overseers of Harvard Collego.

The part of the letter from the late Gov. Lincoln to Gov. Davis, relating to the sketches of scenery and other drawings accompanying the Geological Report, being the gratuitous contributions of the lady of Professor Hitchcock, referred to the committee on the Library, with instructions to inquire whether it be not proper to reciprocate so valuable an offering by some suitable reward, and if so, to designate the same. ring by some suitable reward, and if be an onering by some suitable reward, and it so, to be signate the same.

Committee on Education to inquire into the expediency

of purchasing and distributing Judge Story's Constitutional Class Book among the several school districts in this

Commonwealth.

Select Committee to consider the expediency of setting apart the proceeds of the sales of the lands belonging to the Commonwealth, as a permanent fund for the promotion of Education and Internal Improvement.

Reports of Committees.

Reports of Committees.

A Select Committe to take into consideration the necessity of requesting the People of the Commonwealth to viapon the expediency of choosing delegates to a convention of the purpose of revising or altering the Constitution the Commonwealth or any specific parts thereof, espectly such as may reduce the present number of the Heaf Representatives. Representatives.

A bill to incorporate the Boston Children's Friend So iety—Resolve that the members from Marblehead are critical to their sense—that it is inexpedient to legislate o

A bilt to incorporate the Boston Children's Friend Soeiety—Resolve that the members from Marblehead are
entitled to their seats—that it is inexpedient to legislate on
the subject of the spread and increuse of the Canada Thistile. Bills to incorporate the Village Baptist Society in
Fitchburg, and to set off a part of the town of Tewksbury
and annex the same to Lowell—a bill, "in restraint
of the use of arceat spirit, and for the regulation of licensed houses." [It is provided that no person shall presume
to be an inholder, common victualler or retailer of spiritous or fermented liquors, under a penalty of \$100. Any
person, not licensed, presuming to sell loss than twenty
eight gallons, and that carried away all at the same time,
is liable to a penalty of \$20. The County Commissioners
in all the counties but Suffolk are the licensing Board; quire, to retail spirits to be drank on the price of which license is to be \$5. Retate to pay \$35. Certificates are required for of towns; though Commissioners have a license, where certificates may have been refused. All grog debts to be irrecoverable by legal pro-

A detailed Report from the Committee on the Judicia A detailed Report from the Committee on the Jo whom was referred the memorial of the Grand with instructions to inquire into the truth of the made in said memorial concerning the petitioners. made in said memorial concerning the petitioners for a repeal of the act, incorporating said Grand Lodge; concluding with a request to be discharged from the further consideration thereof.—A series of Resolves on the subject of the removal of the Deposites, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to effect their restoration, &c.—A detailed Report from a special joint committee on an order of the 14th ult. directing said committee to inquire respecting any contract, &c. which may have been entered into between any of the Banks of this Commonwealth, and the Treasury Department of the United States.

Bills passed to be enacted. Bills passed to be enacted.

corporate the Boston Chemical Printing Company To incorporate the Boston Chemical Printing Company in addition to an act making further provision for the survivorship of civil actions—to incorporate the Fuller Academy—to establish the Fire Department in the town of New Bedford—in addition to an act to incorporate the Rosbury India Rubher Factory—in further addition to an act to establish the Boston and Lowell Railroad Corporation—to confirm the location of Zeno Killev's whatf—to confirm the location of Zeno Killey's wharf—t ate the Duxbury Fire and Marine Insurance Co-authorize the Globe Fire and Marine Insurance ( authorize the Globe Fire and Marine Insu y to reduce the amount of their capital st an act to incorporate the Dartmouth F Dartmouth Bridge Company Elections.

Brig, Gen. John S. Tyler, chosen Major Ger First, and Brig. Gen. Erasmus Holbrook, Major General of the Second Division of the Militia.

Petitions, &c. presented.

A large number praying for an investigation of the sub-ted of Freemasonry—of the First Universalist Society in tuxbury, for incorporation;—of Samuel A. Turner and thers, for a Savings Bank in Situate;—of Wm. Eager and others, of Northborough, for an alteration of the li-ting law;—of Thomas Stophenson, deputy keeper of the lit of Sadius. jai in Suffolk county, for a law respective the board of imprisoned debtors;—of Win. P. Dexter a the board of imprisoned debtors;—of Win. P. Dexter a unit Labor School in this Common for the board of imprisoned debtors;—of Win. P. Dexter a unit Labor School in this Common for the board of a Ma Thompson, for id 95 others, for an alteration of the existing license of Enoch Crocker and 124 others, praying tha sons compelled by law to perform military

Of Bowen Bucknam and others, for a Bank in Wolurn of the Trustees of Dummer Academy, praying for aid o establish an Agricultural School; of Lather J. Barnes and others, for the establishment of a Fire Department in Hingham;—and of David Greenough and others, for an alteration of the act incorporating the City Vi atom Fire insurance Company;—of Jeremiah Wetherheim in others, for incorporation as the Boston and Glouces he Granite company;—John Hayward, jr. and his wife, praying that their matriage may be confirmed.

#### Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous.

The bill to exempt minors from poll taxation was read a second time, and refused a third reading.

The Report, declaring that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject of amending the Constitution, was accepted. The bill concerning the choice of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, [providing for an election by a plurality of votes, after the second trial] was read a second time, and refused a third reading.

A spirited and interesting debate arose in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, on a motion to reconsider the vote, by which a third resident.

who attended the Kentucky Anniversaries at Frankfort, in which, after speaking of the Colonization and other meetings, he says—"The next day they had up, in the Senater, the subject of a Convention, to alter their State Constitution with reference to the abolition of slavery; it was lost by a vote of 18 to 19. Had there been a tie, it is supposed that the Lieut. Governor, who is President of the Senate, and has a casting vote, who is President of the Senate, and has a casting vote, who is President of the Senate, and has a casting vote, who is President of Avorr of it." The writer adds—"An increasing number in Kentucky seem resolved, by all suitable means, to attempt to relieve the state from the curse and the guilt of slavery. If they should not be able to succeed, I am told that vast numbers of their best people will leave the State; and that the opposition to leaving their children amidst the evids of slavery is daily and rapidly increasing. Many are now removing constantly to free States."

CRIMES—The Albarroy George of this Common the constant of th

free States."

CRIMES.—The Attorney General of this Commonwealth states, in his Annual Report, that from Oct. 1832 to Oct. 1832, there were no capital punishments, and only two sentenced to the State Prison for life; that over two thirds of the sentences have been for less than two years; that the fines amounted to \$5,700 throughout the State, lesides about \$1,300 forfeited as recognizances; that there have been throughout the State, 759 convictions, of which 200 were for larceny, 92 assault and battery, 84 license cases, 63 lottery do, 29 forgery, 1 manslangher, 6 adultery, 5 libel; that 145 were sentenced to the State Prison, and the rest were fined, sent to the Houses of Correction, or Common Jails.

# Miscellaneous Items.

The Utica papers give an account of some riotous pro-sedings in that city, a few evenings since. A procession papers give an account of some riotous pro-arched through the city, blowing horns, rattling tin-pans, c. and among other acts alike offensive to good order ad decency, they hung the Rev. B. Green, of the Oneida stitute, in effigy. The immediate cause of these outra-order proceedings, was the fact that Mr. G. solemnized marriage between a negro man and a white girl.

a marriage between a negro man and a white girl.

Extract of a letter from the correspondent of the N. York
Mercantile Advertiser, dated Maraeilles, Nov. 18—" Yesterday the American Consul had a person arrested, calling
himself Brown, said to have been concerned in a forgery
at Boston. He is now in prison.—Our elections are now

going on, and what is most singular, two-thirds of the case

ditates are Carlists."

The Legislature of thie State has passed a bill appropriating two militions, four hundred and eighty thou sand, six hundred dollars, for purposes of internal improvements for the ensuing year.—Phil. Her.

A gentleman by the name of Mills skated on the canal from Buffalo to Schenectudy in five days. He left Utica in the morning at twenty minutes past 8, and beat the regular stage to Schenectudy two hours!

The Hon. Levi Lincoln has been nominated a candidat Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the tion of Gov. Davis, and has accepted the nominal

The Common Council of Philadelphia has appropriated \$2500 to defray the expense of sending an agent to Europe to obtain information in relation to Gas.

Last year under the resolve of the 27th of March, 250 old soldiers or their widows, received grants of 200 aer of land each—and 58 received the commutation of 8:

Inhabitants to the number of seven hundred in New London, Ct., have petitioned against the granting of li-censes, and little less than half the usual number have been In 137 towns in the State of Maine, containing

handred thousand inhabitants, there are 540 instances or reformed drunkards. The same estimate for our whole country of 14 millions, would give thirty seven thousand right hundred cases of hopeful reformation. fight number cases of hoperul reformation.

The Montreal Gazette of Saturday last, states that the Castle of St. Louis, the residence, from the earliest periods of Canadian history, of the Representatives of the British and French monarchs, had been totally destroyed by fire at Quebec, on the preceding Thursday.

y fire at Quebec, on the preceding Thursday.

A lad, son of Thomas Richmond of Painsville, Ohie, ast week fell into an air hole while skating, and disappeared. A gentleman named Oakley, with great presence of mind, seized an axe, and at some distance below made a new hole in the ice, through which he caught and drew out the boy, who was slowly floating down with the current.

we current.

We learn by the Frankfort Argus, that a Mr. Shrader,
f Henry county, Ky. on the night of the 9th instant, killed
hree of his children, and abused his wife in such a manier, that her life is despaired of. The cause of this hord transaction is the universal one in such cases, -intem

A miniature annual for the year 1834, has been pub-A miniature annual for the year 1834, has been pub-thed at Carlsruhe in Germany. It contains portraits of the annual section of Prussia, and the young king of reece, with sixteen illustrative engravings and a due pro-ortion of letter press. It is neatly bound, with git aves, is enclosed in a pretty case, and is after all but tile longer than a lady's thumb nail. The Hon B. F. Butler, Attorney General of the U. S.

as had conferred on him the degree of LL. D. by the degents of the University of the State of New York. legents of the University of the State of New York.

A destructive fire occurred in Rochester, N. Y. Jan. 26.

I broke out in a cellar under the market, destroyed the narket, and the whole range of buildings from the west to be east side of the bridge, and from thence to the Globe Buildings. Loss estimated at \$200,000.—The butchers and their stalls filled with beef and pork, but lost fill.

All the physicians of Troy, N. Y.—twenty-five—have s we learn from the Daily Press, subscribed the Declars

tion of the seventy-six physicians of this city against the six flow of the seventy-six physicians of this city against the use of ardent spirit.—It is stated in the same paper that recently expressed the same opinions.

We understand that there has been a blew up of a domestic Bank (not under the Safety Fund) at the village of New London, Oneida county. In other words, one of the most extensive gaugs of Counterfeiters ever discovered in this State, has just been broken up at that place. Sixteen of the Counterfeiters have been apprehended. As rfeiters have be this precious lot, we are informed that there is a Law Tavern-keeper, and a Constable!—Alb. Ecc. Jour

#### Marriages.

this city, Mr. John W. Cheever, to Miss Sarah S. Currier

on, Mr. Nathaniel T. Davenport of Milton, to Miss Sa-der of Mr. Thomas Dunbar. n. B. Coffran. he 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Trask, Mr. s Cathurine Entres, late of that place. Mr. Matthias M. Moore, of this city, to

Mc.) Charles E. Norton, Esq. Cashier of Miss Clarisea Baker, late of Vermont

Died in Winchendon, Ms. on the 19th inst. Dea. DE-

felt better without it than with it.

He was mild and sabmissive under the allotments of Providence; and, though, called to part with three of his children, and a beloved wife by death, yet he was never heard to complain. Fervent, and constant, as long as he was able, was he in family devotion; and strict in training up his children in the way in which they ought to go and we have reason to believe, that his prayers for them were heard and answered; for all of them, seven in number, have made a public profussion of religion, and give decided evidence of piety, except one. Long will his good instructions, his holy example, and his works of charity and piety be cherished in the memory of his children, and all with whom he was acquainted. For some years he had been waiting his appointed time till his change should come—till at length, he departed this life, though grounded hope, we trust, of a glorious and a blessed immortality.

[Cammunicated.]

New Publications,

OR Sale by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO., 114 Washington PARKS: AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY, Vol. 1st. Containing Lives of Juo. Stark: -C. B. Brown: R. Montgomery:-snd Than Allen.
PHELPS ON SLAVERY. Lectures on Slavery and its Remsly. By Amos A. Phelps, Pastor of Pine st. Chb. Boaton. One Vol. 18mo, pp. 284.

SOCIAL EVILS AND THEIR REMEDY. By the Rev. Chas.
B. Taylor, M. A. No. I. The Mechanic.

Feb. E.

B. Taylor, M. A. No. I. The Mechanic. Feb. 8.

WE Course and System of the Unitarians plainly and solemnis surveyed.

A Letter to the conductors of the Christian Examiner. With an Appendix and Notes. Rv. George B. Cheever, Pastor of the Howard street Church, Salein, Mass. First published in the Spirit of the Pilgrims. By WILLIAM PEIRCE. Fcb. 8.

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF MISSIONS: OF and stranged from authentic documents; by Rev. Thomas Smith, A. M. Loudou, and Rev. J. O. Chaules, A. M. Newport, B. I. Nos. 114 £2, illustrated with elegant engravings, lost received, reads for delivery, &c. by LINCOLN, EDMANDS & CO. at 59 Washington street.

ICTIONARIUM Historicum, Criticum, Chronologicum, Geographicum, et Literale Sacra Scripture, Cum figuris Antiquitatres Judalenas repræsentibus. Authore, A. F. A. Annier. Calupte, Ordina S. Benedicti, Abbate S. Loville, B. A. Annier, C. Gottlere in Latinum Translatum, and nonnibut expurgations of the Conference of the

## NEW IPSWICH ACADEMY

GOODWIN'S TOWN OFFICER. t us possible. cester, Feb. 8, 1834. DORR, HOWLAND &

# Sparks' American Biography, -- Vol. I.

ist.

NERYTS...—Life of John Stark, by Edward Everett; Life of Brockden Brown, by Wos. H. H. Prescott; Life of Rick doutgomery, by John Armstrong; Life of Ethan Allen, a Sparks.

Also, a Portrait of John Stark.

Feb. 2.

ORNE'S INTRODUCTION, abridged; a Compendior troduction to the Study of the Bible; being an analy duction to the study of the Holy Scriptures, in one author. By Thomas Hartwell Horne. Ju or sale at 9 Cornhill, by WM. PEIRCE.

## CARVER'S HISTORY OF BOSTON.

Published This Day,

NO. 4 OF LA FRANCE LITTERAIRE.—Table des Matieres Tome Premier—4eme Livraiso—25 Janvier, 1834. our du Sacre, (Aspolen, Europe Litteraire.)
coup d'Enx de Mohammed Aly, (de Voieur.)
ttures d'un maris de la Garde instructures d'un maris de la Garde instructures d'un maris de la Garde instructure hanquet des Girondins, par Ch. Nodier, aixon de malheur des Hansands (le Conteur.)
tiate au Lycee Napoleon, (Napoleon, journal ance d'esprit du chef de brigade Eppler, (Idem.)
ance d'esprit du chef de brigade Eppler, (Idem.)
ance d'esprit au chef de containing de la number containing de WAIT & CO.

ANATICISM; a new Work, from the prolific pen of the author of the "Natural History of Enthusiasm," "Satur-THE YOUNG CHRISTIAN, by Jacob Abbott, A. M. cheap tion.
SARNES' NOTES. Notes, explanatory and pri

#### Scott's Bible, 3 Vols .- Cheap Edition. A LSO, the same in 5 vols, large type, for the aged. A fresh supply, for sale by LINCOLN, EDMANDS & CO. Feb.8,

languages. By A. J. Sylvester De Sacy, Tran Fondick, Jr.
PLAN'S FOR LIBRARIES. By a Friend of Education. For le at WILLIAM PEIRCE'S, 9 Cornhill. Feb. 8.

ELIGIOUS SOUVENIR, together with a few other of the Choice Gifts of the Newson, will be sold at prices very much reduced, by LHLY, WAIT & CO., 121 Washington at.

### Lincoln, Edmands & Co., le the following valuable works. S-PRACTICAL DIVINITY, in a series of s

## CARTER, HENDEE & CO.,

School Book Publishers, DUBLISH the following popular School Books, by F. J.

EMENTS OF CHEMISTRY, with Practical Exercises, for

y in a branch of useful and popular study.

EXERCISES IN ALGEBRA, for Schools, with a Key, for EXERCISES IN ALGEBRA, for Schools; with a Key, for se use of the teacher.

The problems in algebra are selected in particular reference to that is required for solutions in the American colleges. They te arranged in such a manner that very little aid is required on the instructer; the manner that very little aid is required in lab book. There is certainly in directly problems or exercises for lab book. There is certainly in the result of a service for the latent which contains sufficient problems or exercises for the learner, the only means by which he may be expected to fit unitself for the study of those branches which involve more difficulties—and perhaps the only way by which he can abecome accorded to apply his knowledge of mathematics to practical purposes.

coatomed to apply his knowledge of mathematics to practical purposes,
EXERCISES IN ARITHMETIC, for Schools; with a Key for the use of the Teacher.
This work is intended in substance to supply the same deficiency in the text books or arithmetic, which the Algebraic Exercises are calculated to supply in those on algebra. No tadean acquire that facility of mathematics, which is necessary for the practical purposes of life, and which is necessary for the practical purposes of life, and which is absolutely indispensable to the merchant, the teader, and to the merchant of properties of the school of the school of the merchant is considered purposes of life, and to the other properties of the school of the school of the which some of the leading principles of the school or silbustrathich some of the leading principles of the science are illustred by actual comparisons, independent of the use of numbers.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON GEOMETRY, simple science of the sci ed for beginners, not versed in Algebra. Part I. containing Jain Geometry, with its application to the Solution of Problems. AN ELEMENTARY TREATLE ON GEOMETRY, simpli-ed for beginners, not versed in Algebra. Part II. containing

and School Committees in various parts of the Union.

ARITHMETICAL AND ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEMS AND
Hisch and Lettanslated from the last German edits. COTTON GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES. ALIAB STONE BREWER, 414 Washington street, (South GOODS, to be found in any retail store in the city of the city o

shirting,
ss 5-4 Bicached Cotton,
Hamilton Long Cloth,
Fine drest 9-8 Cotton,
do and stout 4-4 do
9-3
do
3-4
do
3-4
do 6d. 4 1-2d. ached Cot

For Sale,

12 1-2 cts. 12 1-2 "

e shilling to one

## COMPLAINT.

How seldom, friend! a good great man inherits Honor or wealth, with all his worth and pains! It sounds like stories from the world of spirits, If any man obtain that which he merits, Or any merit that which he obtains.

REPLY.
For shame, dear friend! renounce this canting strain.
What wouldst thou have a good great man obtain?
Place? titles? salary? a gilded chain?
Or throne of corses which his sword hath slain?
Greatness and goodness are not means, but ends!
Hath he not slways treasures.—always friends,
The good great man? Three treasures, Love & LIGHT,
And CALM THOUGHTS, regular as infant breath:
And three firm friends, more sure than day and night,
HIMSELY, his MAKER, and the angel DEATH.

[Coleridge.

Give me the PRIEST, these graces shall possess; Give me the Falls, the just address,

Father's tenderness, a Shepherd's care,

Leader's courage, which the cross can bear,

Ruler's awe, a Watchman's wakeful eye, Pilot's skill, the helm in storm to ply; Fisher's patience, and a Laborer's toil, Guide's dexterity, to disembroil, A Prophet's inspiration from above,
A Teacher's knowledge, and a Saviour's Love!

#### Eccesiastical.

THE BEVERLY COUNCIL.

The following document has been sent to us for publication. Did it relate to a subject of merely local interest, great as that interest may be, we should hesitate about oucupying so much space with it. But the principles discussed are of general application; and in the present condition of our churches, the whole paper will be welcome to readers throughout the state.] RESULT

Of the Ecclesiastical Council convened at Beverly, Dec. 26, 1835.

Porsuant to letters missive from the Third Congre-Parsuant to letters missive from the Third Congregational Church in Beverly, an Ecclesiastical Council was convened at the Town Hall in Beverly, on Thursday, the 26th of December, 1933, to consider the expediency of the continuance of the pastoral relation of the, Rev. David Oliphant to said church.

From the First Church in Marblehead. Rev. Samell Dana, pastar, and Deacon Richard Homas, delegate. From the Church in Sandy Bay, From the Church in Sandy Bay,
Rev. David-Jewett, pastor, and
Deacon Thomas Giles, delegate.
From the Third Church in Salem,
Rev. Brown Emerson, pastor, and
Brother Caleb Warner, delegate.
From the First Church in Charlestown,
Rev. Warren Fay, D. D. pastor, and
Brother Solomon Hovey, delegate.
From the East Church in Bradford,
Rev. Garnener R. Penerson

Rev. Gardener B. Perry, pastor, and Brother Benjamis Parker, delegate, rom the Church in Essex, Rev. Robert Crowell, pastor, and

Brother FRANCIS BURNHAM, delegate

Brother Francis Burnham, delegate.
From the Church in Manchester,
Rev. Sameel M. Emerson, pastor, and
Deacon Enough Allen. delegate.
From the First Church in Rowley,
Rev. Willard Holdrook, pastor, and
Deacon Nathaniel Mighill, delegate.
From the Tabernacle Church, Salem,
Rev. John P. Cleaveland, pastor, and
Brother John W. Archen, delegate.
The Coupelings expanded by the property of the Coupelings of the The Council was organized by choosing the Rev. Samuel. Dana, Moderator, Rev. Johns P. Cleavelland, Scribe and Rev. Willard Holbrook, Assistant Scribe.

The Moderator led in prayer. On motion, voted,
That the parties to this Council gave leave to be
heard by their friends. The pastor gave notice that
he had requested the Rev. Messrs. Williams of Salem, and McEwen of Topsfield, to assist him before lem, and McEwen of Topsfield, to assist him before the Council. The Committee of the Church presented a memorial, signed by sundry members of the Church, specifying the reasons, which induced them, to ask the dismission of their pastor, and then offered the evidence, by which they proposed to support those reasons. In the forenoon of the next day, the pastor began his reply. Friday afternoon, the Council, as soon as they had assembled, voted to adjourn to Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Tuesday. Jan. 14, 1834. The Council conced a memorial, signed by sundry members of the Church, specifying the reasons, which induced them, to ask the dismission of their pastor, and then offered the evidence, by which they proposed to support those reasons. In the forenoon of the next day, the pastor began his reply. Friday afternoon, the Council, as soon as they had assembled, voted to adjourn to Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January next, at 10 clock, A. M.

Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1834. The Council met according to adjournment. The Committee of the Church gave notice that they had secured the assistance of the Rev. M. Hitchcock of Randolph. Actor a full hearing of the parties, at several adjournments, on Thursday afternoon, the Council met according to adjournment. The Committee of the Church gave notice that they had secured the assistance of the Rev. M. Hitchcock of Randolph. Actor and the full hearing of the parties, at several adjournments, on Thursday afternoon, the Council met according to adjournment. The Committee of the Church gave notice that they had secured adjournment in respect to themselves, if he be a man of true humility, he will not be slow to infer that the fault is in himself:—or if he is not in a state of mind to be benefited, under the preaching of any individual, especially if he is not in a state of mind to be benefited, under the preaching of any individual, especially if he is not in a state of mind to be benefited, under the preaching of any individual, especially if he is not in a state of mind to be expect, that while there are different assets to gratify, in the selection and discussion of particular truths, his sown should always be a criterian to be optimized to the subject to the preaching of the benefited, under the preaching of the benefit to see if the dismission of any individual, especially if he is not in a state of mind to the preaching of the capter always to be edified, under the preaching of the benefit

ter a full hearing of the parties, at several adjourn-ments, on Thursday afternoon the Council came to the following

This Ecclesiastical Council are fully aware of the momentous nature of the question, on which their advice has been sought, and must now be given. The best interests of this church and of this communication. nity, as well as the reputation and usefulness of the nity, as well as the reputation and usefulness of the Christian ministry, will be deeply affected by that advice. The Council cannot, therefore, but be strongly impressed with the solemn responsibilities, which are devolved upon them. They have felt their need of guidance from above, that, as their investigations have been protracted and deliberate, they might also be impartial and upright. If they are not deceived, they have not wholly failed in their attempts to know and do the will of God. The Council feel themselves called upon, in presenting their views on the question submitted for their adherir views on the question submitted for their adtheir views on the question submitted for their ad-

vice, to state some general principles, having a bearing, more or less direct, upon the present case.

One of those principles is, that the dismission of mainsters should never be advised upon slight grounds.

The reasons in favor of it, should be weighty, clear, by any two, would be found precisely to agree. On this subject, ministerial experience, it is believed, will justify the conclusion, that although it is very often the dictate of affection, and of a desire to be benefited, which prompts the wish for frequent pas-toral visiting, yet that in cases not a few, those who are loudest in their complaints would rather see any and decisive. They must be such as will commend hemselves forcibly to unprejudiced and discerning ninds. The day, which shall witness the general avevalence of the opposite principle, will, in the he-ief of this Council, witness also, the termination of settled and permanent ministry, and of many of the inestimable blessings connected with it. That a disposition to procure the removal of ministers for insufficient causes is developing itself already, and that its disastrous effects, are experienced in some parts of our country, the Council are compelled to admit. And they regard the fact now referred to, as among the most inauspicious "sigus of the times." Nor can they omit the passing remark, that the readiness of some ministers to quit the posts which Providence had assigned to them, has contributed to aggravate the evil. Against this evil, both on the part of people and pastors, this Council sation are questions which, it is presumed, may safe-ly be left to every one to determine for himself, who is, in other respects, qualified to hold the sacred of-fice. The Council would, by no means, intimate that a people have, not a right to make friendly sug-gestions to their pastor, if they feel that they have both on the part of people and pastors, this Council vish to enter their solemn and unequivocal protest. wish to enter their solemn and unequivocal protest. They believe that in so doing they are discharging an important duty. Nor is it on Ecclesiastical Councils alone, that this duty rests. It may often be required of a settled pastor to forego much of his own ease, comfort, and peace of mind, in order that he may

discourage, by his example, the restlessness or ca-price of a few unreasonable men.

Another principle, which this Council deem it important to maintain, is, that Councils should be very cautious how they encourage the removal of ministers, on account merely of a limited, and on the part of the pastor, groundless disaffection among the people. They can easily imagine, that mere disaffection,—disa affection, for which a pastor is in no way responsible. and of which he is no degree deserving, may become so extensive as to render his removal necessary, and

almost inevitable. But this must be a case, it would should have been dismissed ten years ago, for menalmost inevitable. But this must be a case, it would seem, that could leave but little doubt on the mind of the pastor bimself, certainly none upon the minds of judicious friends. When it shall be generally conceded, that disaffection created by no adequate blame-worthiness in the object of it, is enough to justify a minister's dismission, the pastoral office will, thenceforward, be the sport of ignorance or caprice.

Another principle of vital importance, is, that no man, or number of men, should be allowed to take the

caprice.
Another principle of vital importance, is, that no man, or number of men, should be allowed to take the advanlage, against a worthy pastor, of their own wrong doing. If this maxim is found necessary to an equation of civiliaw, is it not emphatically binding in "the house of God?" The council will be a council wil ly binding in "the house of God?" The council will illustrate their own meaning. A man, wearing the livery of a Christian, may conceive a most unreasonable prejudice against his pastor. By dint of ingenious and unwearied effort, he may succeed in infusing the leaven of his own had feelings into the midds of others. And, at length, he may be able to make a plausible show of extensive disaffection, and then demand, on the ground of existing circumstances, the removal of the pastor. To satisfy a demand made under these circumstances, would be, in effect, saying to that one man, perhaps the least entitled to the privilege, that it is competent to him, to control saying to that one man, perhaps the least entitled to the privilege, that it is competent to him, to control the religious interests of a whole church and parish. It would be giving teleration to a worse spirit than even that of a religious oligarchy. It would be putting the seal of an indirect approval, upon the mischiefs of ambition, malice, and cunning. For even qualities, such as these, have been employed in the way, and for the purpose, which have been specified.

o undervalue its importance, or an inclination withhold from it, the respectful consideration as

pel ministry, that encouragement, which is inc

pensable to its success, or to deprive it of the dignity, with which its Founder has invested it.

this imperfections a subject of remark or complaint. The uniform high esteem, in which the labors of some men are held, may be owing to causes, involving neither extraordinary merit nor success,—such as, a dazzling genius, or a fuscinating address.

On the subject of non-edification, the Council be-lieve that even good men may have erroneous views. They think that no man should hastily conclude that

he is not edified, inasmuch as it is a point, on which he is liable to be deceived. A man is not always ed-

he is liable to be deceived. A man is not always edified, when he is very much pleased or excited. Edification, the Council suppose, is to be inferred from the general growth and improvement of the Christian character, rather than from the feelings awakened by a single sermon. Besides,—The Council are of opinion, that the complaint of not being edified, as a general thing, is not found to proceed from those who are most willing to be edified. Moreover, it seems to the Council, unreasonable for any man to expect always to be edified, under the preaching of any individual, especially if he is not in a state of

that the fail is a minister,—or i he is sare, that he though alone, is not, and cannot be profited, yet let him inquire, whether, if he finds he has made a serious mistake in the selection of a minister, the gen-eral satisfaction ought not to prevent him from being

On the subject of pastoral visitation, the Council On the subject of pastoral visitation, the Council would make one or two remarks. They wish to be distinctly understood, that they hold to one principle on this topic, viz. that every minister is, and must be the only competent judge of his own duty. He, and he alone, is to determine, how often he will

4c, and he alone, is to determine, how often he will consist his people, and in what manner he will conjuct his visits. No general rule can be given, regulating the frequency or infrequency of those visits, always excepting cases of affliction. The Council hold, that no minister can form wise and comprehensive plans of usefulness, unless he is permitted to be

ive plans of usefulness, unless he is permitted to be he master of his own time. As to the mode of vis-ting, and of conversing with his people, he again, and not they, must be the judge. Otherwise, he finds timest as many different regulations to obey, as here are families in his parish. The wishes of scarce-

remades in their compounts would rather see any ther man enter their doors, than that same negli-ent pastor. How to introduce religious conversa-ion, and what in fact constitutes religious conver-ation are questions which, it is presumed, may safe-

use for complaint, nor, that a pastor should not

any two, would be found precisely to agree,

forward to complain.

Again. There can hardly be a more pernicious Again. There can hardly be a more partial spirit among the members of a church, than is implied in a want of due respect for the Christian ministry. It is an institution ordained of God. Its design agrees with its origin;—wise, holy, and benevolent. In the hands of good men, it is entitled to the most profound respect. To encourage a disposition

of those two or three men, and against the settled pastor of the place, as much at variance with the tyuth as can well be conceived. Perhaps the very sermions now so eminently blessed, were wholly powerless, when preached before. And even in the case supposed, what effect would they prohably have produced, had they not been preceded by years of untiring, and, it may be, of apparently fruidess labor, on the part of the settled pastor? How happens it, too, that the same pastor, so unsuccessful at home, should have been, (and it soften so,) the instrument abroad, of as great triumphs to the gospel, as any of his brethren?

One principle more. The Council are of opinion that in no case whatever, when a pastor has not forfeited his Christian and ministerial character, should he be dismissed, but upon condition of his receiving a fair remuneration for any pecuniary losses, to which his removal may subject him.

In applying the foregoing remarks to the present case, the Council would expressly disclaim any intention to speak of the dissatisfied brethren as a whole. With respect, however, to the leading individuals in the opposition to Mr. Oliphant, the Council have painful cause to believe that they have pursued a course in some important respects unkind and reprehensible towards their minister.

With these preliminary remarks, the Council deem it their duty to say, that the grounds, on which the Committee of the church have placed the expediency of the pastor's removal, so far as any defects in his Christian or ministerial character have been relied upon, appear to them altogether insufficient. And here they would add, that nothing withhold from it, the respectful consideration and cordial support which it deserves, would but prepare the way for Christianity to be supplanted as the religion of the land, and for irreligion and harbarism to take its place. It will be a dark day for Zion, when her vigilant sentinels shall find it hard to rally around them, "the sacramental host." Nothing will contribute more to multiply the triumphs of ing will contribute more to multiply the trumpus or infidelity, than the prevalence of insubordination and discontent, in the church. It will open the door, through which, will come in, a multitude of heresies, divisions, and strifes, before which, the beauty, the strength, and the peace of our American Israel will fall an easy prey. Religion can revive have been relied upon, appear to them altogether insufficient. And here they would add, that nothing as been proved against him, which in the opinion f the Council, should withdraw from him the conof the Council, should withdraw from him the confidence and respect of the Christian community; nothing to prevent him from being, as he has been, a successful ambassador of Jesus Christ. So far as they understand the origin of the existing difficulties, it was not such as ought to have been made the subject of incurable alienations.

The Council are also of opinion that some of the dissatisfied brethren have laid too much stress on the mere fact and extent of the existing disaffection, which we discuss the subject of the council are also fine the existing disaffection, the subject of the existing disaffection. beauty, the strength, and the peace of our American Israel will fall an easy prey. Religion can revive and spread, truth can have "free course and be glorified," so far only, as the disciples of Christ cheerfully co-operate with His ministers in every good work, without stopping to contend about matters of little practical importance. If Christ has made it the duty of pasters to lead, he has certainly made it the duty of the Church to follow. And this Council would feel bound always to avoid an appearance, on their part, of approxing, nay, of not decidedly reprobating, any attempt to withdraw from the gospel ministry, that encouragement, which is indis-

times preteneed, and the pastor is useful or faithful. In reference to a notion so absurd, the Council will merely present a single illustration. "A protracted meeting" has been held in a given parish. A revival of religion has followed. On examination of the converts for admission to the church, they are generally found, perhaps, to ascribe their first serious impressions to the preaching of some two or three men, during the meeting. An inference is then drawn in favor of those two or three men, and against the settled pastor of the place, as much at variance with the truth as can well be conceived. Perhaps the very than the pastor of the place, as much at variance with the truth as can well be conceived.

without inquiring sufficiently into the nature of their own agency in producing it.

There has appeared too much of a disposition on the part of a portion of the dissatisfied brethren to reap the henefit against the pastor, of an influence exerted by them, by no means blameless. The Council, if they are not mistaken, have discovered an indisposition to some extent, to yield to the pastor, in the exercise of Christian charity, all the support and co-operation which were his due. They regard the allegations against the pastor as indicating a pensable to its success, or to deprive it of the dignity, with which its Founder has invested it.

Again. The Council feel constrained to bear testimony against the practice, wherever they may meet with it. of finding fault with ministers, merely because they are not perfect. It would seem that some men, of whom better things should be expected, and who would be very reluctant to be tried by the same standard, themselves, do not scruple to try their pastors, by this standard of perfection. They see, of course, in the best man, the fruits of isoperfection and sin. They find nothing, perhaps, in his character, or conduct, which would hear to be made the subject of a serious charge; nothing, which ought to forfeit the confidence, respect, and charity of his friends. He is a good preacher, but not a perfect one. He is a good minister generally, but not perfect. Therefore, we should like some other man better. Mere imperfection is thus made the basis of complaint, of alienation, and of ultimate separation. Let this practice prevail, let it be encouraged by all the authority of grave councils, and it is believed, few young men would venture into a profession, he allegations against the pastor as inc the allegations against the paster as indicating a share in the imperfections common to the ministry and to human nature, and not as faults demanding, or justifying, of themselves, his removal. And they must express a little surprise that such was not the view of them entertained by all the brethren of the

The complaint of non-edification, in particular of which, would certainly nave anomed the Com-cil unfeigned satisfaction. In consistency with the views already expressed, the Council state that they have discovered no cause for dissatisfaction with the amount or character of Mr. Oliphant's pastoral visits. They are farther impressed that some in-dividuals have allowed themselves in unfavorable the authority of grave councils, and it is believed, few young men would venture into a profession, which must stand the test of such an ordeal.

If it be replied, that there are pastors, who are always beloved, always popular, never in trouble,—the Council would simply say, that some ministers are so fortunate as to have very candid hearers, who take more pleasure in commending and encouraging their minister, than it condemning and disheartening him. They are better satisfied when they have cheered him in his work, than when they have under his injustrections a subject of remark or complaint. triduals have allowed themselves in universale conclusions touching their pastor's personal religion, his ministerial fidelity, and usefulness; drawn, with-out sufficient reason, from an existing state of reli-gion in the church and society. It is a question, which those brethren would do well to ask themometimes have been withheld in consequence of a rant, on their part, of fervent prayer, deep humility,

and enlightened zeal.

These suggestions, it is hoped, will be received, in the same spirit of fidelity and love, with which hey are rendered—as "the faithful wounds of a ricend," and not as "the deceitful kisses of an enemy."—The Council here repeat what they have the control of the council here repeat what they have a control of their seasons and decion. efore said of their continued esteem and affection or the afflicted pastor of this church.

for the afflicted pastor of this church.

But while they entertain the views they have now expressed, both towards the Pastor and many of the individuals opposed to him, and although they come with much painful hesitation and reluctance to the following result, yet in view of all the circumstances following result, yet in view of an ine circumstances of the case, and with special reference to the future comfort and usefulness of the Pastor, they think it expedient that the dismission of Rev. Mr. Oliphant should take place. And they recommend, if the Parish in regular Parish meeting, shall consent to secure to him a suitable indemnification for the pe-cuniary disadvantages occasioned by his removal, a remuneration agreed upon by him and a committee of the parish, or if they should not agree, a remu-neration to be fixed by a reference chosen by Mr. Oliphan and a committe of the parish, and if the church should in regular church meeting accept Church and Society in Beverly should be considered as dissolved. And the Council further recommend intent to see if the parish will grant the dismission of the Rev. Mr. Oliphant and secure to him the pecuniary remuneration above proposed.

s. I never have seen a man who had abandoned the use of ardent spirit, who said or felt that he was

and Christian spirit manifested by the advocates for both parties in the public hearing. This Council unanimously recommend the Rev. David Oliphant to the continued confidence and esteem of the Christian public, as sustaining a fair and unimpeached ral, Christian and ministerial character. moral, Christian and ministerial character, and as a faithful and successful minister of the Lord Jesus Christ. They sympathise with him and his beloved family, under all their trials, and invoke upon them the choicest blessings of Heaven. Whatever may be the action and decision of this church and parish, in reference to this result, and the dismission of Mr. Oliphant, the Council would earnestly and affectionately exhort them to review the past, to humble themselves for all that has been wrong, to confess their faults one to another, and to pray one for mother, to cultivate a disposition to sacrifice their wen preferences and personal interests to the advance-ment of Zion, and to dwell together in love, and live a peace, that the God of love and peace may be i peace, that the God of love and peace may be with them.

On the adoption of the foregoing result, sixteen

voted in the affirmative, and two declined voting, Samuel Dana, Moderator, Samuel Dana, Suggerator.

John P. Cleavelland, Scribe.

Willard Holbrook, Assistant Scribe.

A true copy from the minutes of Council.

Jilest. John P. Cleaveland, Scribe.

Christian Researches.

Beverly, 16th Jan. 1834.

For the Boston Recorder.

THE MALAYS.

[Continued.]

[C

Eastern Asia. This is probably owing in part to the out-door drudgery they are called to endure, the out-door drudgery they are called to endure, the out-door drudgery they are called to endure, when young. Those in better circumstances are fairer, and more beautifully formed.

Social Character, Manners and Customs. The Malays are nationally hospitable to strangers; they prove so wherever they are well treated. Strangers received at court are usually honored with a great deal of cumbrous and perhaps unwelcome ceremony, which however seems to come from the best intentions. When they first became acquainted with Europeans, they treated them with openness. ceremony, which however seems to come from the best intentions. When they first became acquainted with Europeans, they treated them with openness and respect, but they have since learned to equal their guests in rudeness, and this they show to all, especially whose motives they suspect. When not driven by want they are not remarkable for industry, yet in their martial or maratime enterprises, they often exhibit courage and activity, especially when dealing with other tribes. But they appear somewhat slow of understanding, as they are often over-reached by the crafty treaders who find it so agreeable to swindle these ignorant and simple people. They have abundance of fortitude in suffering, but when their resentment is awakened they will exhibit the valor and ferocity of tigers. Their females are not only employed with the loom and distaff in the manufacture of calico, and the out door drudgery, wherever poverty or a beastly father or husband drives them to it, but they not unfrequently are called to manage the business of selling, transporting, and delivering their merchandise.

There is for the most part strong attachment and harmony in the domestic circle. In Java, however, the husband can divorce his wife by assigning to her a sum suitable to her rank before marriage. The wife may also by the payment of from 20 to 50 dollars procure a divorce from her husband. Polygamy is there practised, the first wife being mistress of the family. The Malays generally dwell in villages or towns. They commonly, the better sort especially, have their houses surrounded by a

lygamy is there practised, the first wife being mis-tress of the family. The Malays generally dwell in villages or towns. They commonly, the better sort especially, have their houses surrounded by a garden of fruit trees or shrubbery. Thus their houses and indeed their walks are almost entirely secured from the rays of the burning sun, and their villages by this mixture of cottages and shrubbery, appear to the approaching traveller exceedingly beautiful. The dwellings of the chief men are larger

beautiful. The awellings of the chief men are at get than the rest, and each village is adorned with its mosque or temple.

The inhabitants of these islands marry much younger than those of northern climates. Eighteen years for the man and fifteen years for the woman the usual age for marriage, though some marry is the usual age for matriage, considerably younger. In some countries the man must purchase his bride of her father. In Sumatra, the purchase is usually made on credit, and if the debt be not paid by a certain time, it is doubled. dett be not paid by a certain time, it is doubled, and if still remaining unpaid till a certain time, it is trebled, and so on. When it gets to this pass, the bushuand must flee, or be sold as a slave. This evil had become so extensive that formerly whole districts were in a state bordering on actual slavery. districts were in a state bordering on actual slavery. But the sums for which wives are to be purchased are now much smaller. Widows are allowed to marry in a little more than three months, which they generally do, if an opportunity presents itself. The Malays are excessively fond of gambling, and of betting on the issue of cockfights, &c., as well as of contests between larger animals, such as the tiger and buffalo. They have some persons, particularly priests, who make great pretensions to learning; but if they call themselves philosophers, they prove to be mere sophists, abounding with eloquence, and using a kind of scholastic logic, by which sense and reason are set at utter defance. eason are set at utter defiance
Government.

Their government is an absolute hereditary des Their government is an absolute hereditary despotism. It possesses many traits of the ancient Feudal System. The king or Emperor, sometimes called the Sultan, rules a large kingdom, which is divided into smaller provinces, governed by petty chiefs, who in their turn bear absolute sway over their subalterns and subjects. The sultans make great efforts to excel in pomp and splendor. Their thrones are richly adorned with ivory and tortoise shell, and their messages or edicts are delivered with excessive ceremony. The manner in which their subjects approach them is most degrading and foolish. The suppliant comes into their presence in as much of a stooping posture as possible, consistent with locomotion, his request is answered by a nod, and when he is to change his position, it must be done by creeping. The K ran is their book of laws respecting religion, marriage, and inheritance. But for other purposes they have several codes of laws consisting of statutes ordered by a succession of sovereigns, as occasion required, and of course of various antiquity. The criminal code adopted in Acheen and in the straits of Malacca, their subalterns and subjects. adopted in Acheen and in the straits of Malacca. is very sanguinary, and its operations doubtles cause much of that apparent ferocity with which Malays have been stigmatized.

[ To be continued.] ent ferocity with which

Miscellany. From the Temperance Recorder

Some things which I have never seen.

1. I have never seen a spirit maker or vender the could give any sufficient reason why he made sold liquor. 2. I never have seen any one of the above class

persons who if they examine the subject, were at obliged to admit that self-interest was their only

of tonger in selling.

3. I never saw a man who could tell me of any cal benefit that ardent spirit had been as a bever-4. I never have seen or heard of any instance

4. I never have seen or heard of any instance where it was used as n medicine where something else would not have done as well or even hetter.

5. I never have seen a man who could define moderate or temperate drinking.

6. I never have seen a man who meant to be a

7. I never have seen a drunkard but what mean to referm before he died. I remember meeting once with an old grey headed drunkard, who said

he did not intend to die in his then present state. few days afterwards he fell by the side of the roo

the Rev. Mr. Oliphant and the candor niary renunceration above proposed.

The Council are happy to commend the candor sorry.

1. I never have seen an opposer of temperance of the candor sorry.

2. I never have seen an opposer of temperance of the candor sorry.

11. I never saw a vender of ardent spirit who could kneel down and say the Lord's prayer with-out a blush of conscious guilt.

Same things which I do see 1. I see a great many persons selling and making ardent spirit long after they have had light sufficient

ardent spirit mag after they have non light sometent to convince them that they are doing wrong.

2. I see many persons drinking ardent spirit, who excuse it by saying they are in ill health, cannot di-gest their food, &c. when if they would tell the truth, it is because they love it.

3. I see it is time for them to join a temperance

society, at least in principle, if they do not mean to 4. I see a great many men walking the streets hose red faces and rum tainted breath testify that t would have been better for them to have joined a

it would have been tetter for them to have joined a cold-water society some years ago.

5. I see a great many young men going into tav-erns, dram-shops and the like, and calling for their brandy and water, as if they thought such a course the mark of a gentleman. They are very much

6. I see such young men are not held in high esti mation; but are regarded with a suspicious eye, as if all was not right in their habits.

CONDUCTED by G. D. and J. Abbott. Vol. I. January-if all was not right in their habits.

CONTENTS.

Sailing on the Ganges. Continued. Heat. Spending the nigh

ance reform, under the shelter of false reason false excuses and puerile arguments, who might by their influence do a great deal of good if they were

5. I wish to see every jail, penitentiary, state prison, bridewell and poor house, entirely destitute of those tenants who are the victims of ardent spirit, directly or indirectly.

6. I wish to see every professor of religion, of

6. I wish to see every professor of religion, of every name, engaged zenlously and decidedly on the side of temperance reform, showing by his whole example that he regards the interest of the Master he professes to love more than his own, and more than his own caprice or gratification.

7. I wish to see every young man avoiding the tavern and the dram shop for the purpose of drinking spirit, as he would avoid the way which leads down to the chambers of death.

8. I wish to see every female refuse her society to the young man whose countenance, breath or

the young man whose countenance, breath of abits, betray an acquaintance with ardent spirit

9. I wish to see our country and the world freed 9. I wish to see our country and the world freed entirely from the curses, the miseries and the pollu-tions of drunkenness, and all men enjoy without perverting the bounties of a beneficient Maker.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM. - The first annual Re-STATE LUNATIC ASSILUM.—The first annual Report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, has been submitted to the Legislature. It embraces the time from the admission of the first inmate, on the 19th of Jan. to the 30th Nov. of the past year. During that period there were adm

Males, white,		20	
Females, white,	52		2
Colored,	5	57	153
Insane,	1 year or	ess	48
From	1 to 5 year	s 20	
From	5 to 10 "	27	
From	10 to 20 "	31	
From	20 to 30 "	12	
From	30 to 40 "	1	
Unknown		14	
	age of 20 ye	ars 2	
Between	20 and 30 ye		
Between	30 and 40 "		
Between	50 and 60 "		
Between	60 and 70 "	17	
Between	70 and 80	3	
	Over 80 "	2	
Deaths	4		
Flannel (Track)	1		

Cloped (Trask) 1
Discharged 34
Remaining in the Hospital, Dec, 1,
(Males 73, Females 41)
Of the recent cases of insanity, of 1 year

ration, there were Discharged, cured Discharged, nuch improved, Remain, improved, Remain, stationary,

Of the old cases, 1 year and upwards, there Discharged, cured, Discharged, much improved, 15 Remain, improved,

Remain stationary, but not deemed in-Idiots or Idiotic 12 47 Cases induced by intemperance,

Cases induced on the Hereditary instally, Periodical instally, Periodical instally, Natives of England 2, Scotland 1. Foreigners 26: Natives of England 2, Scotland 1, Wales 2, Ireland 19, Canada 1, Hayti 1. Natives of Massachusetts 120; of the other States,

7.
Sent by the Legislature, 2; by the Courts, and from jails and Houses of Correction, 107; Towns (paupers)—Private Patients, 33.
The whole amount of Expenditures, to the 1st of the 1st o

Dec. was Against which there is received for loard of patients \$2,202 76, and outstanding charges on Treasu-rer's Books, \$7,451 28, \$9,654 04 Transcript.

BOOKS.

TSON'S Body of Divinity, and Select Koran, with Notes and a Frenimary Discourse-int two vois cal Works of John Mitton, with Notes, and a life of By John Mitford—in two vols. icorum.—Barnes' Notes on the Gospels—new edition. ved by WM. FEIRCE, 9 Cornhill. Feb. 1.

ENDED to convey to the minds of the young, corre-

t little work, which we commend to the natronage of th

New York. The first number of this new Quarter) and vin a few days.—Gentlemen desirons of examinin, with a view of subscribing for it, are invited to all an eir names at the store of LILLY, WAIT & CO. 12

MEDICAL WORKS.

ROOKS WANTED.

RLOW'S Elementary Investigation of the Theory of Numbers. Geodwyn's First Centenary. Keily's Universal st. A fair price will be paid for one copy of each of the works, by RUSSELL, OHIGHNE & CO. 154 Washington

CLASSICAL LIBRARY.

CICERO'S WORKS, viz. his Orations, translated by Dunca the Offices, by Cockman; and the Cato and Laelius. Melmoth; in 3 vols.—This day received by RUSSELL, OD ONNE & CO.

NEW WORK BY DR. PAYSON.

JUST Published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washing ton street, Boston,
DR. PAYSON'S THOUGHTS, or Selections from the Conresistions and outputissing writings on the late few. Sawara Aryson, D. D., of Portland. These selections are printed on fine imper, in a neat pocket volume, and bound in a handsome style, to as to be a suitable present.

3.7 Payson is one of the best models of a Christian minister

the use of ardent spirit, who said or felt that he was sorry.

2. I never have seen an opposer of temperance societies, who could give any substantial reason for his opposition.

10. I never have seen a devoted, intelligent, warm-hearted Christian opposed to temperance societies.

1.7 A very neat miniature volume, filled with striking, impres-

THE CHILD AT HOME, by Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, author of avings.

F This is a work which every body will read, and what is more.

INDEX RERUM;

INDEX HERUN;

OR Index of Subjects; intended as a manual to aid the stufulness, with an introduction, illustrating its utility and method
of use. By Rev. John Todd. For sale by LINCOLN, ED
MANDS & CO. 59 Washington street.

Jan. 25.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE,

CONTENTS.

Salling on the Gauges. Continued. Heat. Spending the night. Scene on the shore. Dangers. Squalls. Conclusion.

Ship Poland. From the Journal of a Traveller. Continued. Religious interest on board. The ship's Carpenter. The village meeting. The enquirers. Conversations and narratives. The Salior who knocked off swearing. His story.

Stories of a Revolutionary Officer. Article 1. The scouting party. The expedition. Landing. Progress through the woods. The night. New way of transporting horses. The accident. The return to camp. The return to camp.

The return to camp.

In a section to the Sabbath? Duties of the Sabbath, What I aught not to do. Rising. Preparation for the duties of the lay. Geing to church. First

it not to do. Rising. Preparation for the Sabbath. What Going to church. Conversation, Recreation. Reading. ing for the week. Frivate religious duties. exide, No. 3. Be kind to your sister. A story for chil-Heden and Clara. Going to School. The half way suffering. Effect of yankindness. wity of the Carnal mind against God. Changing of the mage. Constructive emity.

The enuity of the Carnal mind acaimst God. Changing of the Language. Constructive cumity. Fak Gate of Prayer. The Allegory. The gate. The gay gentleman. The denure man. Confidence. The humble pigrim. The traveller. Interpretation. We must pray with a right spirit, and in a proper manner, and God will hear. 4 Cerrespondence. The Prayer of faith. Letter 1. From \_\_\_\_\_\_, Esq. to one of the editors. Letter 2. Reply. Letter 3. Rejoinder. er.

e Family Revival. Description of a family. A specimen of boneands. Affection. Its influence. The return to God. Im-

tance of family influences.

blished Anecdotes of Dr. Payson. The afflicted mether. The
i friend of Christ. The broken wing. friend of Christ. The broken wing.

com Quarterly Observer. President Allen's article on war, lished by WillLIAM PERECE, 9 Corabill.

Feb. 1. LillY, WAIT & CO., 121

Dwight's Theology, 4 vols

BARNES' NOTES ON THE

A CATECHISM FOR CHU

UST PUBLISHED, and ready PERKINS, MARVIN & CO M. PEIRGE, 9 Cornhill,

-No. 7.

ELIGIOU:

iscellany GE TO BATA

Boston Recor at sea in a c ate of heelve miles all the comforts t without its vari was 82 deg. in ou when it was two ng past, yet the su ocean enables yet recovered fre are well to be at o ionally to obse of the deep-the bla bonetta, flying esterday harpo

FLAGG, GOULD & NEW Andover, Mass.

99

15 14

NEWCOME'S HARMON n. This wo

A GRAMMAR of the SIN

ENGLISH BOOKS

entise on the Eve. By J. H. Curtis, O.

Abercrombie on the Moral Firlings

A pleasant book for youthful rea

Ignity of topic and freshness of thought, volume before us.—N. F. Conrier.

Marked with a pure and fervid morality press of a chatte, yet vigorously finerint. It exhibits an elegant taste and a noble sizem, which breaks forth in strains of titlal.—Mercantile downed. It contains passages of a high order: it we like to read again and again.—France The versification is smooth, and harmodepth of teolog, strength of thought, in Lausti Compute look of the hind as we had a most creditable performance, with and a most creditable performance, with

Review. YOUTH'S SKETCH BOOK.-Embel

for 1834.—Evening Gazette.

A beautiful little volume, and the engrave cutted.—Boston Daily Adv.
This book is delicate and richly ornamen foreign annuals. Mrs. Child, Mrs. Wells, l

he water. A s aken in the eveni

too sharp for th

ng him to play ng down n " bo

r to the east of you atified with a view hole of its duration he eclipse well defin shone forth in ful with the absence sea, and conseque mild, soft, dry a g service on deck and I believe not

then I seek, prote Brattle street."

elief in prayer. stanza, Red eye, without a te ering storm shall see; fast heart shall know s a delightful season. r in a bright moonl mer's day is succ et. It then has pow rt, and full to rest the soul to a harmo ith the peacefulness forget for the time

sojourner. But suc ances! How shall I de placid as the cloudle dness to mingle in et above, beneath, arou twinkling stars, the a was having forsaken opon the stillness of upwards to mingle frain from feelingnission pouring ch blessedness, ho

city of which God the song of " wort nding? ust broached water t ried to Charleston, France, thence to rout on another pas it will vie for sweet in the east side of the would make it altoge vious to our emba e do not expect it wil , although it will be

vithstanding, we some

odworth. the bucket, the iron bout acceptance of the bucket, which he were, many of the rayage exceedingly please that of dogs, the squenling fame, the crowing of coclumns to the bucket. has, the crowing of cock g the half hours, we might e on terra firms, did not the cash apply to us, when we red to and fro, and stagg and are at their wit's end'' ( filling of the stomach to the olfactories, co ship-board, quad ere and politeness of the ese disagreeable con ght. Capt. Randall nd Mr. Carter we sh nd gratitude. " An conduce to comfor the steward and y ge with which we a Not only the public the private stores Mr. Hooper, supere ire at our disposal, as thing unpleasant is in being compell ness on the ground

> as ours, relieves a Yours, &c. THE THIRD WO rtain views which we readers under the f irect call upon the ughts on the same state of society whe

plied. The health

ess is constantly in

mpathy manifester

iment, together w

cause; and what the a na among us who are he world's friendship hristian maxims apped y as to read; "The adship with God?" est answer to the first